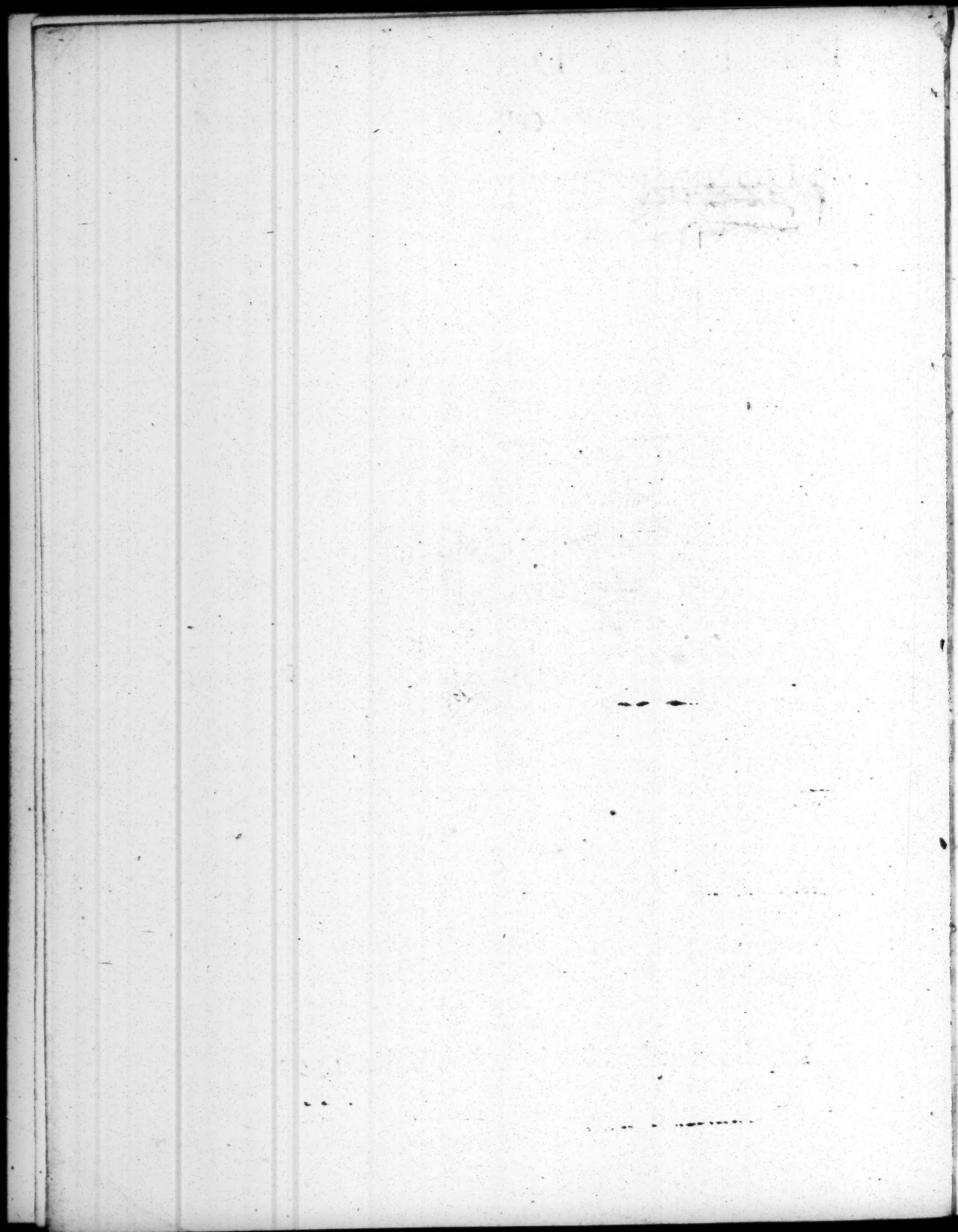


PHILADELPHVS,  
OR  
A Defence of Brutes, and the Brutans  
History.

Written by R. H.



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TO THE MOST NOBLE LORD,  
the Lord Robert Deuoreux, Earle of Essex, of  
*her Maiesties priuie Counsell, Knight of the  
Princely Order of the Garter.*



Ight Noble, my verie especiall good Lord, I present nowe vnto your Lordship, this historicall *Essay*, in print, which I offered before in writing, eyther because I am vrged to this dutie by your most honourable munificence toward me, or because I cannot prouide my other exercises written of greater and grauer matters. Yet I take the defence of mediocritie for a matter of some weight, both in this historie of *Brute*, which is made litigious, and in any other position of much lesse importance, euen of haire it selfe; insomuch as mediocritie cannot be disallowed.

It is manifest, that some haue written more of *Brute* then behoued them, but some haue behaued themselues vnkindly against *Brutans*, and done lesse for them, then they should.

They are on both partes, too learned for me, I am not worthy to be their moderator, in this question of *Brute*: howbeit, as they haue freely deliuered their opinions without any stop, so would I shew the good will I beare to the one part, without any hatred to the other. God forbid,

*The Epistle Dedicatory.*

that diuersitie of studies, should bring forth a diuorcement of heartes among neighbours and friendes : it were better no bookes at all were written, then to breake the bond of vnitie, and loosen the yoke of obedience by them, seeing wee may liue better without them, then without these.

I hope, I am cleane from any abuse in this present treatise, I will euer honour strangers, for their good qualities of learning and life: but I must not hold my hand and pen still, when I see them too busie, in tossing our histories and actes, at their owne pleasure, which appertaine not vnto them : they cannot stay mee from my studie, more then I kept them from this practise. I fauour the historie of *Brute*, without regard of their disfaueur, as they dislike it, without respect of other mens liking. I cannot in loyaltie defend euery *Brute*, but I may without any breach of dutie, defend this great *Brute of Brutanie*.

Wherefore I most humbly beseech your most excellent good Lordship, to accept of this mightie Captaines present defence, euen as your worthy honour, vseth to allowe the reasonable futes of approued men, which are like todo God good seruice, and this kingdome.

Thus trusting to your Lordships magnificent, & sweete fauour heerein, I most heartily commend your true renowned honour, to the blessed estate of immortalitie.

*Your Lordships in all thankfull dutie.*

Richard Haruey.



## A DEFENCE OF BRUTES

HISTORIE.



After *Buchanan*, though some call you the trumpet of *Scotland*, and some the noble Scholler, yet I will be so bold, as answere your larum, touching the history of mighty *Brute*: because your inuective treatise, is in trueth, more factious, then effectuell. You and such hotbraines, haue deuised a faction, and diuorcement of opinions, (I dare say) without fruit, and I beleeue, without cause: For my part, your deniall is not able once to moue me, and your reasons against *Brutes* historie, shall neuer perswade any sufficient reader, to agree with you, and remoue the markes and circuites, that *Geffry Monmouth* hath set downe. Yet by reading your allegations and probations, we may best agreee, who is most credible, he or you, a *Monmouth* or a *Scot*, a *Moonke* or a *Tranailer*, and if neither barrell be better herring, then by their wordes they shalbe saued from blame, and by their wordes they shalbe damned, sayth the wise Iudge: wherefore I take you of your worde, and I say: that

We seeke no *Noilitie*, from *Brute*, we count not of our forefathers noblenesse, but of our owne. Nobilitie I can tell you, goeth not by byrth and riches in *Brutany*,



but by vertue : it standeth not vpon *antiquitie*, but vpon right : we euer say, that *noblenesse* is a *superioritie* or *dominion* in vertuous actes, and that other thinges without vertue are but *minoritie* and *subiection*. and colours, and naught worth.

We cannot thinke that *Brute* was *patricide* : let them that iudge him so, proue him so. I passe not for that he hath done aforesaid in other landes, but I onely respect his *Actiōs* in this *Iland*. Yet, if he were in that huge and maine fault, hee may well enter into *Sanctuarie*, till you and yours haue proued the deede voluntary. *Mishap* is not rashnesse, *chaunce* is not counsell, there is a folly in meeting an arrowe, there is no sinne in shooting it at a beast in the forrest.

We compare not *Brutus* with *Romulus*, no more then we compare your *Chronicle* now with this that shall write one 200. or 300. yeares heereafter : but this is your flourish, to no other purpose, then to shew reading, where it doth no good, and may do some little hurt to a young Reader ; who by your wordes will go nigh to say, that *Brute* and *Romulus* are much of a time, because you set them together in a *Chronicle*, which should report that is past, or record that is present onely.

We are not *Brittons*, we are *Brutans* : we account not *Brute* our authour & founder, seeing here dwelt as noble men afore *Brute* as euer since that time. No good country or bad, hath been without noble men from the beginning, and to let go all *Histories*, I dare say this word, That nature hath made as auncient a generation of men vpon the earth, as of other creatures, and of chiefe men in their companies at first, as well as of other chiefe creatures in their kindes and their herdes at



at first, yea and much rather of men, because of more gouernment and order.

We speake not of *Brutes wealth and language*, before he came hither, neither can you proue, that hee had not wealth inough to serue his vles, or tongue enough in euery place of his trauell. Cannot an Egle flie from place to place, and take heere a lambe, there a kid, here a goose, there a swanne, vlesse hee can speake the language of lambes, and kids and geese and swannes? what traffique should a venturer haue with any people, when he hath set all the earth or one part therof before him, to make himselfe king in some place or other? He will not aske, what price beareth your marchandise? but a *Brute* will haue it for taking: hee will be aboue your *commercies*, and throw you into the *marshes*, if you giue him not whatsoever you would not, whensoever he will.

What if the *Romans* could scarcely set foote in this *I. land*, when they were in their greatest fortune and strength? could not *Brute* therefore possibly get into it? how know you, whether his natiuitie, or his good hap, or his maner of entering, were not better or happier then *Casars*?

If one company cannot enter by force, cannot another company enter by wit and fairer meanes? It is not *number*, nor *money* that make a Conquerour, it is good successe, which commeth of a good forecast, that is in a *Grecian* more then in a *Roman*, and why not in *Brute* more then in *Cesar*? If *Brutes Chronicles* had been preserued as well as *Casars*, I doubt not of this matter and of *Brutes* immortalitie in all writings, then *Cesar* had beene halfe a *Brute*.

we haue not any thing heere for *Italians*, till wee be serued our selues, we are onely in *Brutanie* and among *Brutans*. Let other men haue leaue to speake of *Saturne* and *Latium*, of *Ianus* and *Ianiculum*, and other thinges before *Brute*, who might be among his neighbours, as singular and fortunate a man for foresight, as *Noah* was among the men of former times. It is no reason that *Brute* coulde not be giuen to traueil, because the *Italians* were not giuen to trauellimg, among whome you say hee dwelt afore. So you may deny almost euery actors *Actes*, that hath liued admirably in the worlde. It may bee, that *Brute* and his fellowes *Swornemen* were worth all the rest in liuely and manly action abroad, as *Abraham* and his company were singular among the *Assyrians*, and proued the rare man of the world.

Wee say not, that *Brute* walked on the Sea, or came hither by land, and therefore your *Alpes*, and your *Hercules* haue no present vse, but as table talke to passe time, and make a noyle. Yet men hauing liued more then 2800. yeares from *Adam* to *Hercules* vppon the earth, and *Comer* the sonne of *Lamech*, and *Cham* and *Sabati*, and other great men lying in *Italy* before *Hercules* was borne, and seeking out the partes of the earth euery way, we can beleue reasonably, that they passed ouer the *Alpes* before him. Or if *Hercules* must needes be the onely man, what a single reason is it? that *Brute* might not follow him that way, because *Hercules* onely had gone before. I had rather conclude thus: *Hercules* made a way through the *Alpes* so easily, that any hardy traualier might followe him that way. Since *Brutes* time the *Alpes* haue been passable enough, and the  
Gaules

Gaules haue ouerrunnen them; and other people trode on them; your *adhuc alienis* is somewhat vnskilfully written of you.

Cruely I would Tamerlane were euen now here, to answer your Ocean argument: hee could tell you, that his multitude of rude Scythians and shepherdes could do more Actes then all the fine gay troopes and ranks of Baiazete, that it is no good consequent which you bring forth, as if the Albane shepherdes and clownes might not be as valiant in vanquishing the Alpes, as the Carthaginian souldiers: vnlesse it be an infallible Item, that the iolliest men are euer greatest actors by sea and land: your argument *à maiori* is easily set *à minori* in this manner: The lightheaded Grecians and such other haue passed the Ocean, much more is it probable, that the manly and most hardy Albanes haue done the same thing, hauing neither lesse wit by comparison of their Actes, nor lesse courage in any point. The actions of one doe not proue any thing of another, but of that one *pro* or *contra*: or else howe should we haue argumentes of contradictories, of vnequals, of vnlikes, of diuisions? or if your reason be an historie, I see no cause, why mine historie of Brute, may not be credited as well as yours of the Massilians, who were long enough after Noahs Arke and other shippes of other men, I beleue, to haue some assistance in shipmastery and many fellowes. He that goeth aspying goeth aspeeding: opportunitie maketh men doe straunge workes: haue you neuer heard of players and iesters, that by deuises of games and pastimes haue obtained very great victories? Remember man, I say, the famous and strong name of Brute, and consider the nature of warly trauailers, and neuer stand so stiffly



in your naked coniecture.

How knoweth Buchanan, that there was no such renowned Brute in the world before the bannishment of the Tarquines in Rome? might there not be another Brute 500. yeares before this counterfeit Brute of Rome? or was there none such, are you sure, because the Roman and Greeke Historians of other nations, forsooth, haue made no such record? It is no sufficient reason, to carry Brutans from their owne old Registers by the wordes and silence of outlandish writers. You knowe and I am sure, there are no meane matters left out of prophane Histories, which are in ecclesiasticall Histories, and neuerthelesse allowed. The more they leaue out the glorie of our land, the more I presume by the nature of foraine countries, that our land was enuied, because it was most glorious. I tell you I cannot thinke it necessarie, that he which is named Brute in our Chronicle must bee so named in other Chronicles: the same man may haue diuers names seuerally set downe in seuerall bookes of seuerall languages, and as for this most Noble Brute, it is like enough, he chaunged his name, as he chaunged his habitation.

You may easily say, A Moonke was the deuiser of this Brute, you will say, that he played the Poet, that hee carued & painted him in this maner: but you cannot yet proue in this hast, that the Moonke or student had not good prooffe in his readings of this Brute, that he had not his Authour for them. It is out of question, that manie bookes haue been written but once, and that many such singular bookes haue been lost for want of coppies, and it is probable, that this Moonke had some olde monument or booke, which may bee in Cambry to this day, though



though *Buchanan* and *Liwy* neuer heard of it, and may be as true of *Brute*, as their olde *Scottish Things* and *Romish Decades* are accounted true by their fauourers and countremen. If the historie of *Brute* be not true, because they haue not seene the prooofe thereof, no more is their historie true, because we haue not seene the prooofe thereof, which was acted so many yeares ere we were borne: thus it is as lawfull to coniecture for *Brute* as against him, seeing he is but denied onely by coniectures and probabilities.

But what is this you say? are mens mouthes stopped with a maske and shewe of Religion? cannot men tell what to say against *A shewe* and appearance? Doe men that name the heathenish religion account it religion in Christendome? I warrant you, the *Moonke* was so far from purposing, to stop mens mouthes with the idolatry of *Diana*, that he neuer esteemed halfe the tenth part so much of her, as *Demetrius* did for his profite in *Ephesus*, and I dare say, that the Religious Authour thought it no religion, or imagined, that the *Brutanes* would so esteeme it, but onely named *Diana*, as *Castor* and *Pollux* are named of *S. Luke* the Euangelist.

Your *Synchρονisme* of *Faunus*, of *Sybilla* and *Præneste* is to no purpose: it seemeth by this History of *Brute*, that *Dianaes Oracle* was not unknowne, as you seeme to a- uouch. But heere you will take the *Moonke* at a dead lift, as you suppose, and yet I tell you me-thinkes you are very bookishly and literally wise, not reasonably and discourteously. Must *Diana* needes speake latine, because this Historian reporteth her Oracle in latine? Are you not aduised, how many things are writte in *Greek* and *Latine* of the Beginning of the world, though there

were neither Greeke nor *Latine* 2000. yeares and more after the Creation of heauen and earth: and such a reason might partly be brought against your selfe in your first king *Fergusius*, if I would follow so needlesse a cause, in comparing his time with the times of the *latine* tongue, wherein you write of him. You might haue done well, to proue that the *Moonke* saith, howe *Brute* receiued his answere of *Diana*, and asked her Counsell in *latine* speech, which because you haue not proued, your *Horatius* and your *Saliare carmen*, and your *Numa*, and your wordes are but winde. Cannot an Historian report the Orations of the *Indians*, of the *Germans*, of the *Numidians* in *latine*, vnlesse the *Numidians* & *Germans* and *Indians* spake *latine*? were the Orations in your *Chronicles*, *Master Buchanan*, spoken first in *latine*? So your *Penitus oblit* and *ne tenue quidem*, and other bootlesse words are vain and little, or nought worth in this present question. Tis not euer true that hath a *quidem*. I cannot certainly say, that the *Brutans* language was vsed in *Italy* in the dayes of *Brute*: but I may well say, notwithstanding your trifling *mysterisme*, that if the Oracles and men had spoken it, they had been neuer the worse, nor the language neuer the better. But you were in a running thought and supposed your selfe subtle enough, when you had brought your inuention to a disumctiue proposition, with much effect, I promise you, when it tendeth hitherto, euen to proue, that the *Brutan* speech then was not the same our *Brutans* vse now in *Cambry*.

Yet by your leaue, *Buchanan*, it is no prooffe against this language, in that many tongues appeare in it in your time, seeing *Brutanisme* might at first bee as full of diuerse tongues by reason of much trauell as it is now, and then  
your

your argument hath noz vse noz force in your question: and in trueth, though *Scots* be called generally false, yet *Buchanan* may be true: so *Moonks* may dreame dreames, and yet *Geffry Monmouth* write a trueth. Why should not a *Moonke* be as credible as a *Padant*? or a solitarie student vnderstand that he readeth as much as a busie schooles master? or a *Cambrian* read *Chronicles* which a *Scot* neuer saw? or *Geffry* be as plaine and verifiable as *Buchanan*, being not so deep ouer head and eares in verses and Poetry as he? yet now at last the *George* confesseth, that his owne reasons are but *minims*, and minute persecuti- ons and slender thinges, and is faine to say, that the *Moonke* himselfe seemeth to acknowledge his fiction, though it appeareth not so by the *Moonkes* wordes. Thus it cannot be proued evidently, that the history of *Brute* is a fained and poeticall narration, vnlesse it be first proued, that there were no more *Intelligences* and *Registers* in the life of *Geffrey* then of *George*, and that *Geffrey* had no *Au- thours* for his defence, because *George* cannot knowe them. If nothing be true in one country which hath not suffragees from another Countrey, I cannot tell what historie may stand irrefragably by this determination, no not when we read the auncientest partes and primi- tiue recor-des of best historiographers. Was there not an *Apostle Paul* vnder *Nero*, because *Suetonius* and *Taci- tus* name none such? much *Iustine* teach the *Iewes* howe to thinke of the deliuey of *Israel*? But I omit those in- stances which might be giue against you, because in a question I regard the argument more then the illustra- tion thereof, and so should you too by your leaue, for all your 24. yeares trauell.

Are they male callidi, and is vanitie in them that call



*Diana an huntresse* and say, that in the time of Brute *Diana* was accounted a Goddesse? I confesse, I canot see, how they are lewdly and fraudulently vaine that write thus: then it remaineth, that you make these words good, if you can: The chaste body the painfull bodie, but labour and continencie in mans body breede a kinde of diuinitie in man. I pray, when you in your Psalmes, as they call them yours, deuise the most kindes of verses that you can, do you confesse, that *Dauid* made them at first in so many sortes of verses as you haue written them? surely you will Denie it. Twis, it is not necessarie, that Brute and *Diana* should speake verses, because *Geffry Monmouth* recordeth their wordes in verses. But, let be, suppose they did speake in these or in other verses, then he, doubtlesse, or some other for him translated their words into hexameters and pentameters, as you see. What vanitie or falshood is on either side? neuer thinke to carry it away with threedbare wordes, or to leade your Readers where you list.

A wise perswader are you: is *Diana* called *Loxias* in your booke? or if *Apollo* be oblique and crooked, and intricate in his answeres, must *Diana* needes be so? or if *Dianaes Priest* be commonly obscure & foulded up in speech, cannot it be, that hee should be perspicuous at anie one time? are you to appoint him how to speake so manie yeares after his death? I pray, if *Pythia* be euer doubtfull, and oblique, because shee is so for the most part, what doubtfulnesse or obliquitie is in this answer? You are come to my rich temples, *Lycurgus* beloued of God and of all that inhabite the heauenly houses, I am in doubt whether I should call thee a man or a God, but I much rather beleuee, that thou art a God, *Lycurgus*, as *Herodotus* hath recorded in his *Chio*: and what ambiguitie is in that Answer



swere which *Pythia* gaue vnto *Cresus* in the same booke of *Herodotus*? what saye to *Aristodocus* in the same booke, who neither asked in verse nor was answered in verse? what saye to them of *Marea* and *Apia*, which asked *Hammons* Oracle in prose, and were answered in prose? as it appeareth in *Euterpe*. What saye to the Doue of *Dodana*, or the Oracle of the cittie *Butis* giuen to *Pheron* that spake in prose? in the same booke: to let passe such answers a good manie giuen without verse or ambiguitie: Or if they were giuen in verse being nowe written otherwise with allowance of Readers, what hath the *Moonke* done amisse in the maner of these verses? he may aswell register prose in verse, as they register verse in prose.

As for your *Opinor*, this may bee well answered in your verball manner, *Opinor narras? non rectè accipis*: you know the maker *Terentius*. I that am young may aswell bestowe my labour to answer you, as you being olde may object so vnfruitfully. Howe is that proued a manifest fiction that this *Iland* at *Brutes* comming was a wilderness, being yet so this daie still in manie places? Can two *Gyantes* and their two families, or so manie *Giantes* as make an Armie, so fill this countrie, that it shall not rightly be called a desert? when they are all in one shire, the other shires are verie deserts: when they being so few, are scattered into so manie shires betweene the *Orcades* and the *Ile of Wight*, how can they so fill it, that it may not be well named of *Diana* a desert? in comparison of the Cities and Kingdomes in other landes, where she abode most.

The name of *Gogmagog* is no more monstrous then the name of *Onosconcoleros*, nor *Tentagol* more vast and strange

then *Nabuchodonozor*, neither shall those *Names* preiudice the *Historie* more with vs then these *Names* haue done with other in the *Historie* of the *Assyrians*.

Thus I may verie iustly and reasonably maintaine and vphold the *historie* of *Brute*, for anie thing that master *Buchanan* hath said against it. Concerning *Dioclesian* and his daughters, I haue willingly lost all that Delight of reading and answering, although I see evidently, that this *Historie* which you account a tale may be defended for ought you haue alledged. Yet master *Buchanan* taketh much vpon him and chargeth some bodie with impudencie and a lye, and plaieeth the *Terrible schoolemaster*, and yet when he hath done his best and his worst, it is not proued, that 24. yeares were not sufficient for *Brutes* retinue, and the inhabitantes of this land, together with other of their kindred that resorted hither and remained here, to replenish the *Country* with men of war, to erect three kingdomes, to accomplish great *Actes* by sea and land. Let him looke into the kingdomes of *Grecia* in olde time, and he shall finde fewer men in a kingdome then *Brute* alone with his companie might raise in 24. yeares: let him remember the huge kingdomes of three men, *Sem*, *Ham*, and *Iaphet*: let him consider, that mightie *Actions* are not done by money and number, but by industry and vertue: let him proue, eyther that this *Generation* of *Brute* cannot possibly be true, or else cease to spend his time with opinions and likelihoodes, that may be repelled with the like againe: rusty *Antiquities* more reuerend then scoured *Novelties*. Yet, we are not desirous, that *Brute* should be our Conquerour, we wish not subiection to him, or anie other outlandish *Nobleman*: we had rather winne the land that this *Brute* came from, and subdue it vnder  
our

our feete : but when *Brutans* haue published an Historie and allowed it a long time, we would not haue a *Scot* so presumptuous, as to *controll* it, much lesse to *resect* it, as this one *Scot* hath done very rashly and vnadvisedly.

So I leaue you, master *Buchanan*, and wishe you to sacrifice vnto the wiser *dimi-goddesse Palinodia*.



TO HIS MOST LOVING BRO-  
ther, Master Gabriell Haruey, Doctor  
of *Lawes*.



When I saw, both how *iestingly*, and *seriously* our Historie of *Brute* was reiected of some auncient and newe bookmen, I tried their maruellous *iestes* and *reasons*, and felt them too weake to moue me.

Now my Answer is on foot with their Reply, I may iustly hold mine owne, and stand on *Brutes* side against all challengers that are or will come. I saye, Puissant *Brute* is no *fabulous Prince*, but a true example, no counterfeit man, but a corporall possessor of this Iland; let them saye what they can. With this minde I haue here taken one *Essay* of our Chronicles in the best *historicall Methode* that I could make out of the best *Historiognomers*.

I am sure, any Historie is easier for memorie, and readier for vse this way, then any other way, which I haue hitherto seene in other mens *Collections*, *Tables*, *Directories*, or any such other inuentions : yet as it is in prooffe, so ap-



proue it, or reprove it; I am not wedded to my selfe, nor  
 tyed to any sect in the world, but heartily with euery man  
 to take euery thing as it is, not as it is made of this and that  
 scribler or pratler, which can tell better, howe to play the  
mocking Ape, then the iust controller. Almighty God  
defend you dayly, and amend them one day : you know  
 my minde in all my matters, and that I would those petite  
Momes had better manners : the schollers head without  
moderation is like the merchantes purse penniless with-  
 out all credite : I desire that euery student may smell as  
 the Lillies of Salomon, and that euery wilde Lilly may be  
 set in his Gardens. I saye, out Hemlocke, out Bramble,  
 out Weedes, and let the bloud of furious Ajax himselfe,  
 saith Ouid, be turned into a pleasant herbe. I write not this,  
 to flatter any that should seeke after me, but to follow you,  
 good Brother, in your last Letters, in whose Example I euer  
 yet dwelt, and am like to dwell, euén till my Soule shall  
dwell in the Commonwealth of Heauen. I cannot bid you  
 farewell in a better minde, and in this respect I set me rest  
 here, I remember your counsell; and beginne my Essaye.  
 1592. the 14. of Iune.

Your louing brother R.H.

AN





AN ESSAY, OR TASTE OF THE  
first part of our *Brutan* Chronicles.

The History of Brute and Brutans setteth forth.	Principal-ly and antecedently their persons, & in them sheweth the	{ genealogy or issue which they had. artes which they studied. actes which they did.	{ This part of History is na- med <i>Anthropo-          logy</i> .
	Accessori-ly and con-sequently the	{ times { when they beganne to Rule. How long they ruled.	{ This part of History is na- med <i>Chrono-          logy</i> .
		{ places { in the Island, out of the I- land	{ of <i>Brutany</i> ; This part of History is named <i>Topography</i>

When a man is borne into the world, he learneth some thing or other: by learning he is brought to do somewhat: but as all deeds are done in the compasse of a place, so are they bounded with their beginning and ending.



THE GENEALOGY OR ISSUE  
of Brute.



*Brute* the first begat three sonnes of *Inno-*  
*gen* : the first was *Lochrine* the second  
*Camber*, the third *Albanact*.

*Lochrine* the eldest sonne begat *Madian*  
of *Guendolin* and *Habren* of *Elstrid* which  
had a skinne as cleere and white as *I-*  
*uory*, or *Lillies*, or *Snow* it selfe.

*Madian* begat *Memprise*,

*Memprise* begat *Ebranke*,

*Ebranke* a very goodly person among thousands and  
strong, begat *Brute* the second, and nineteene sonnes  
and thirtie daughters: these fiftie children were bozne  
vnto him of twentie women.

*Brute* the second begat *Leyl*,

*Leyl* begat *Hurdibras*,

*Hurdibras* begat *Bladud*,

*Bladud* begat *Leyr*,

*Leyr* begat three daughters, the first was *Gonorill*, the  
second *Ragan*, the third *Cordeil*, but left no sonne behind  
him. *Cordeil* the youngest daughter, as it came to passe  
succeeded hir father, but *Morgan* and *Conedag* her two  
nephewes deposed her: *Conedag* the sonne of *Ragan* be-  
ing prouoked by *Morgan* the sonne of *Gonoril* his coosin  
german slew him in battell and ruled alone, and begat  
*Rinall*, *Rinall* begat *Gurgust*, and *Sisill* *Gurgusts* brother  
succeeded *Gurgust*, and *Iago* *Sisils* next kindman succee-  
ded

Ded *Sifill*, and *Kymex*, *Iagoes* brother succeeded *Iago*, and begat *Gorbodug*, *Gorbodug* begat *Ferrex* and *Porrex* of *Wyden*, whose generations and issues are unknown to vs, as the issues of *Ebranks* nine and fortie children are not knowne very well, nor the generations of *Camber*, of *Albanact*, of *Morgan*, of *Gargust*, of *Sifill* and of *Iago*.

Thus the eightene Rulers that came of *Brute* the first are come to an end, as a tale that is tolde in sport, or as a tree that is digged bp in earnest. Yet neyther seuen *Polydore*s more, nor ten *Buchanans* shall perswade me, that this Genealogy is a fabulous Tale. Let *Polydore* get him to *Exbin* in *Italy*, and *Buchanan* hye him to *Buchany* in *Scorland*: it becommeth not these outlandish intruders to blurpe the censure of the *Britan* Histories: if they looke well about them they haue enough to doe at home: we neede none of their gossiping cups: but they are dead, and their histori call iudgements are interred with them: if any man will raise them from the graue, who will beleue their mortified Ghosts? Al *Brutan* may iustly except against the witness of an *Italian*, or a *Scor*: Jealousie and malignity are two blinde guides: Then hold your owne, ye haue *Brutans*, and guide your selues, your owne heades are fittest for your owne bodies.

C 3

THE



THE ARTES AND ACTES OF  
Brute, and his Brutans were in their  
*Vertues and Vices.*

Friend-  
ship and  
commu-  
nion

*Betweene man & wife in marriage.* Locrine mar-  
ried Guendolin: Leyr married his two eldest  
daughters with two Dukes: Cordeil was  
married to Aganip Duke of the Gaules for her  
womanly vertues, and vertuous woman-  
hoode.

Their ver-  
tue and  
Tempe-  
rance ap-  
peared in

Talke  
and con-  
ference,

*Betweene superiour and inferiour, the ruler and  
the subiect.* Guendolin after her husbandes  
death lived contentedly and lovingly with  
her kindred and acquaintance in Cornwall  
till shee dyed. Brute the second carried ever  
a greene shield with him, to signifie, what a  
minde he did carry withall, even a mind and  
desire, to haue all thinges grow and flourish  
like the fruitfull fieldes vnto a ioyful harvest:  
wherempon hee was named Greeneshield, a  
Prince gentle toward all men, and merciful  
to the needie. Leyl lived peaceably in his  
young dayes. Hurdibras allayed the factions  
and quarrels that hee found among his peo-  
ple, and of vnquiet men made them very  
quiet. Leyr lived moderately with his sub-  
iectes. Cordeil behaued her selfe so lovingly  
and patiently, that she would not punish the  
two sonnes of Maglan and Hennine for their  
fathers: she thought it no reason, to plaister  
one bodie for an other bodie's sores, to beate  
one

one for anothers fault. *Rinal* lived quietly. *Gurgustus* kept his countrey in rest and wealtly peace by some learned counsell.

*Betweene the father and the childe: Cordeil* being ever modestly and maydenly shamed, either would not or could not flatter her father *Leyr* with needlesse phrases and vain othes, but answered him mildly and simply without ostentation or deceite, that she loued him as her naturall father with an obedient ever and thankfull heart vnfaignedly.

*Betweene two coosins: Nehen* Conedag was informed by his olde trustie friendes, and tolde from his mortall ennemies, that *Morgan* began roundly to make open warre agaynst him, he himselfe desired peace by letters, and sought it with all good meanes otherwise by Embassadours, he was so vnboilling to shed blood, if he might chuse, or euen to carry armour against his kinsman.

# THIS WAS THEIR TEMPERANCE in Deedes and Wordes.

*Wordes* : First, *Gonoril* told *Leyr*, she loued him more then her owne soule : then *Ragan* sayd, she loued him unspeakably.

*Leuitie* : When *Locrin* saw *Elfrid*, he would haue reiected *Guendolin* : *Memprise* liued loosely, and spent most of his time in pastime and licentious games.

*Drinke* : *Gurgust* by some naturall infirmite of braine was drunken once a day : this drunkennesse neither shortened his life, nor hindered his actions, as it seemeth by the yeares of his gouernement and life.

Their vice  
and Intem-  
perance ap-  
peared in

*Discord* : *Madian* was subiect to much impatience and tyrannie. *Memprise* procured the death of those great men whom hee feared for their vertue and therefore hated for his owne guiltie life.

*Venery* : *Locrin* kept *Elfrid* his captiue for his Concubine, and accompanied her a long time, too long by sixe yeares and twelue monethes. *Memprise* solde himselfe to adultery, he gaue his body to buggery and beastly loue, which was loue, sauing your reuerence. *Ebrank* had twentie wiues, some saye, but I think nineteene of them were huswifes, as we commonly saye, and she his wife onely that married him and knew him first : A right line is betweene two, to go aside is to go amisse.

*Discipline*



*Discipline or desire of knowledge* : Madian, though he were borne a mortall Prince of earthly God, was in his childhood sent into *Cornewall* to his most valiant grandfater *Corin*, that he might learne of him all experienced manhood fit for a soueraigne Ruler. *Bladud* in his young yeares was sent otherwise and carried ouer seas to *Athenes*, that hee might, forsooth, be taught the wisdom of the *Grecians* : this *Athenian* English Prince at his returne brought home with him no lesse then foure great Philosophers, to teach the *Brutans*, and either found or founded Schooles for them at *Stansford* or *Stanesoda* after the smoothest and *Atticall* Idome.

*Artes, both Geometry, and Astrology* : Brute presently vpon his Arriuall searched this Island *optically* and thoroughly, he and his surueyed it *quantitatively* and quaintly to the purpose. *Hurdibras* taking in his head and hand, to build the cittie, or *woodworke & stoneworke* of *Caerpalladour*, called for the iudiciall aduise & deuise of *Aquila* his Astrologer in laying the foundations of that starry and elementary Cittie, that the worlde might better esteeme it.

*Philosophy, both naturall and morall* : the foure wisemen of *Athens*, that taught some of the *Brutans*, euen as *Bladud* the king appointed them, had many times for their variable and strange voices a wonderfull great audience, and those wisemens schollers succeeded them and continued orderly about the times of fourteene hundred yeares after with great glorie, but but how good, I knowe not. *Bladud* found the hote

Their vertue, or wisdom is seene in

Bathes in this Iland by his Geomanticall and Hydromanticall skill and subtiltie. Brute the first made many good politicke lawes for the benefit & direction of himselfe and his subiectes. Guendolin ministred true iudgement to the people well and wisely, at last, fearing by reason or inspiration that the king Madian her sonne would scarcely vse her Honourably, as the son should vse his mother, went her way and dwelt far enough ought of sight in Cornewall among them that were glad euer of her daily company. Ebranke for his sonnes sake and his owne, sent his thirtie daughters to Siluius an Italian Duke, that they might be married with their owne bloud, the old Trojan bloud, and thereby get their father many friendes or welwillers abroad, to strengthen him in his neede, if neede were.

Wordes of counsell: Cordeil tolde her father in a melancholicke vaine, That as his riches were more or lesse, so he should be loued and feared more and lesse.

This was their Prudence in teaching and learning.

Their

*Deceite by bulding* : *Lochrine* for want of better conueiance built a caue for his Concubine, and made some few men of his priuy Counsell, but tolde other men, that it was a secret place for praier and sacrifice in the manner of his owne outlandish religion : when he heard and knew of *Corins* death, he crowned *Elfrid* queene and reiected *Guendolin*, whom he seemed to loue hitherto for feare of *Corin*, and not for liking.

*Deceit by weapons* : *Memprise* slew his manly brother *Manlius* by faithlesse craft, to be out of his emulative danger and dangerous emulation.

*Magicals* : *Bladud* dedicated his Bathes to *Minerua* a dead woman : he taught Necromancy in all parts of his country : he vnderooke to flie aloft in the ayre with deuised winges and meanes artificially, and so fell doونه inartificially and died sensibly, neither could he become admirable this way, as he hoped.

Their vice  
or folly is  
scene in

*Wordes* : *Leyr* forgetting his Honour asked his three Daughters a fond needlesse question, as some vse to dally with young children, and would forsooth, heare of them that were women grown, How much they loued him : they might haue shewed on their finger.

*Ignorance* : the *Gyantes* of this Iland being onely strong, and wild men without any great forecast, were subdued for want of arte and gouernment. *Sissill* let all matters go and runne at auenture. *Iago* had the same vile fault, and died of a frensie, as he liued with a megrim.



Peace,

These honourable Rulers approoued their Princely magnificence, and Philotimy in a braue maner. *Brute* the first named this Iland *Brutanie* of his owne Noble and famous Name: He built a fortunate Cittie by the *Tems*, and called it *Troy-new* in perpetuall honour of his owne Countrey. *Ebranke* built a faire Cittie in hys land Northward, which he called *Caer-branke* after his owne name: He built another Cittie with a Castle in *Albany*, and called it *Edenbrough*, in regard of his Daughters. *Leyl* built a Citie in this land Northward, which he called *Caerleyl* by his owne name. *Leyr* built a Citie in the midst of his land, and called it *Caerleyr* in respect of his owne name. Thus they purchased their Glorie with heroicall expences, and publicke actions profitably.

Then the vertuous subiectes shewed their excellent magnanimitie in good sorte: They suffered not *Madian* to rule ouer them, till hee was able to carry armour in the Field, and lead an armie. Duke *Corin* went to king *Locrin* with his ordinary battle Axe in his hand, and behaued himselfe so manly, and plainly with the king, that he would not or durst not reiect *Guendolin* his spouse, as he before had purposed. Good warly rhetoricke.

Their vertue & fortitude is known by their Acts in

Those

Those Dukes Maglan and  
 Hennine suffred not their woues  
 king Leyrs two eldest daugh-  
 ters to be kept fro the Crowne  
 by Cordeil the youngest daugh-  
 ter. Locrin fought with Hum-  
 ber and slew him in battle, be-  
 cause he had slaine his younger  
 brother Albanaet the Prince  
 and ruler of Albany.

at home { Conedag and Morgan the sons  
 of those two Dukes deposed  
 euen Cordeil their aunt from hir  
 usurpation and royall govern-  
 ment.

warre {

Conedag defended his land  
 against Morgan, and put him  
 to flight, and slew him, and  
 ioyned Morgans kingdome to  
 his owne. Guendolin the queene  
 gathered an army against her  
 husband Locrin the king, and  
 in their conflict he was slaine  
 with an arrow.

abroad. {

Ebranke got great victories,  
 and rich spoiles both in strange  
 countries far off, & neere hand,  
 & then returned home with his  
 money and men in safety & ioy:  
 it is no lesse courage, to get out  
 of trouble, then to go through it.

This was their Fortitude, in doing for their friends, and  
 vndoing their foes.

*Couetous ambition* : Manly warred with his eider brother *Memprise* to depriue him of the kingdome, accounting it his owne, if he could win it. *Leyrs* two sons in law *Maglane* and *Hennine* expelled him out of his land, and vsurped his place a while, no time to count of. *Morgan* raised war against *Conedag* his coosin german, with whom he liued neighbourly a foretime, but now he aspired to *Conedags* kingdome. *Porrex* made sodaine war vpon *Ferrex* his brother, and put him to flight, and slewe him, to be ruler himselfe alone.

Their vice  
or extream  
fortitude is  
knownen by

*Audacious anger* : When the people might do what they would in the raigne of *Sisill*, they being naturally giuen to fighting, fell to ciuil war among themselues, and spilt much innocent bloud. *Rage* is blinde : villanes sometime turne wars to their vile vles.

*Pusillanimity* or base idlenesse : *Leyl* for want of a good heart coulde not rule his subiectes when he was olde. *Cordeyl* being at her wits end despaired of her libertie, and murdered her selfe in prison. *Gorbodug* liued without any memorabile act, like an idiote or a verie swaine. *Sisill* by continuall ease fell into many colde and phlegmaticke diseases, and at last a lethargy made an end of him : as hee sowed, so hee reaped : of a lasie life, came a lothsome death.

Their



*Diuiding* in the generations of the eightene kings the Crowne is euer iustly possessed, either by the sons, or by the brethren, or by the next of the kings bloud, except the next to king *Leyr*.

*Brute* the first deuided *Brutany* among his three sonnes, the eldest had the best third, the youngest the worst part, the middle sonne the meane part, not so good as the best, nor so ill as the worst.

*Ebranke* built a Temple in *Caerbrank* and appoynted an archflamin to ouersee it. *Leyl* built a Temple in *Caerleyl* and ordained a flamin to rule ouer it. *Hurdi-bras* built *Caerkent*, *Caeruin* and *Caerpalladour*, for the benefit of the countrey, and in euery of them he made a Temple. *Bladud* built a Temple in his Citie *Caerbadon*, which was made by him for theyr vse that kept the Bathes or came to them.

*Conedag* and *Morgan* the sonnes of two sisters parted *Brutany* betweene them, and liued quietly: So did *Ferrex* and *Porrex* two brethren for a time: but the comedie became a tragedie.

*Rewarding*: *Brute* the first gaue *Cornewall* to *Corin* his fellow souldier for ouercomming *Gogmagog* the Gyant in wassling. *Locrin* bestowed the spoyle of *Humbers* armies vpon the souldiers that woon them in battell. *Cordeil* welcomed her father *Leyr* most reuerently when he fled vnto her for succour, and restored him to his kingdom. *Kymar* kept his land in right frame and order, by giuing all braue men that they truly deserued: the chiefe pollicy with good nature s.

*Challenging*: *Corin* seeing the changeable affections of *Locrin* charged him with a promise and contract

Their vertue or luffice is proued in

tract made betweene him and *Guendolin*, and byged him so straitly and seuerely, that hee made him content to stand to his word, the rather for that good seruice which *Corin* did his father *Brute*.

*Reuenging* : *Locrin* reuenged the death of *Albanact* his brother with the death of *Humber*. *Guendolin* fought against her owne husband, to plague him for his whoredome and other iniuries, and provided so well for her selfe, that in the triall of their Cause hee was slaine, and his whore drowned with her base daughter, the fiery and deceitfull roote *Baaras* with the lease. *Conedag* and *Morgan* deposed *Cordeil* from the kingdom which she held from them a long time with some title by her father though insufficient, seeing these were the sonnes of her eldest sisters. *Wyden* with her waiting women chopped her sonne *Porrex* in peeces by night, for killing his brother *Ferrex* without any iust cause.

*Punishing* : *Gurgust* was abhorred of the *Brutans* for his daily Drunkenness, but suffered to be king for his birthrightes sake. *Madian* and *Memprise* were hated of good men and feared of wicked men for theyr extreame and beastly crueltie : so betweene both they were secretly forsaken in time of hunting and the wild beastes suffered to destroy them. Here we may very fitly consider, how the Power from heauen punished the people of *Brutanie* with raining bloud three dayes, and vexing them with infinite swarms of venomous strange flies, that stung their king *Rinal* and many other to death. See, what life is that flies may take away, euen litle flies with their litle stings.

This was their Iustice in Religion and Pollicy.

Their

*Dividing* : *Locrin* crobored *Elfrid* his concubine queene, when *Guendolin* his true wife liued. *Ebranke* dedicated the Temple of his Citty to a liuing name and dead carcasse *Diana*, that coulde not defend it of him. *Leyr* gaue halfe his goodes to his two eldest daughters at their marriage, and made them mightier then himselfe, for speaking to him fairely or paintedly, but he gaue nothing with *Cordeil* to her dowry, because she told him an open truth without anye forgerye.

Their vice  
or Iniu-  
stice is  
proued in

*Rewarding* : *Leyr* at his death, gaue his halfe kingdome to *Cordeyl*, for defending him in trouble : the people made her queene by common consent, and thereby hindered the right of her two Nephewes the very next apparant heires.



## THE CHRONOLOGY OF Brutes offspring.



*Bute* the first began to rule in the yeare of the world, 2855. and ruled 24. yeares, about the time of *Samuell* the mightie Prophet in *Israel*.

*Locrin* began in the yeare 2879. and ruled 20. yeares, in which time hee kept *Elfrid* seven yeares, about the time of *Saul* the first king of *Israel*.

¶

*Guendolin*



*Guendolin* began in the yeare 2899. and ruled 15. yeares, about the time of *Dauid* the kingly Prophet in *Israel*.

*Madian* beganne in the yeare 2914. and ruled 40. yeares, about the time of faire *Absolons* fame in *Israel*.

*Memprise* began in the yeare 2954. and ruled 20. yeares, about the time of *Salomons* magnificent buildings in *Israel*.

*Ebranke* began in the yeare 2974. and ruled 60. yeares, in the 23. yeare of his raigne he built *Caerbrank*, about this time the fierie Prophet *Elias* of *Israel* began to teach.

*Brute* the second began in the yeare 3034. and ruled 12. yeares: about this time *Baals* Prophets were slain at the brooke *Kison* by the commaundement of *Elias* the Prophet of God.

*Leyl* beganne in the yeare 3046. and raigned 25. yeares: about this time *Eliseus* the great Prophet beganne to worke wonders in *Israel*.

*Hurdibras* began in the yeare 3071. and raigned 30. yeares: now *Lycurgus* the *Lacedemonian* law-maker flourished.

*Bladud* began in the yeare 3101. and raigned 21. yeares: now *Hesiodus* the Poet was famous, now *Homer* lived.

*Leyr* beganne in the yeare 3122. and raigned 40. yeares: now *Sardanapalus* the last king of *Assiria* was in his pride and sensualitie.

*Cordeyl* began in the yeare 3162. and ruled 5. yeares: now *Esaïas* the Prophet began to prophesie among the *Jewes*.

*Comedag* began in the yeare 3167. and raigned 33. yeares: now *Romulus* and *Remus* were borne: now the *Olimpiades* began.

*Riuall* began in the yeare 3200. and raigned 46. yeares: now *Roome* was builded: now *Sennacheribs* army was destroyed by an Angel of God in one night.

*Gurgust* began in the yeare 3246. and raigned 38. yeares: now *Gyges* got the kingdom of *Lydia* and *Numa* of *Roome*: heereaboutes *Herodotus* beginneth his histories, which containe 230. yeares.

*Sisill* began in the yeare 3284. and raigned 49. yeares: now *Tullus* ruled in *Roome*, and *Ieremias* the Prophet began to prophesie.

*Iago* began in the yeare 3333. and raigned 25. yeares: now *Ancus Martius* ruled in *Roome* and *Nabuchodonosor* in *Babilon*.

*Kymar* began in the yeare 3358. and raigned 54. yeares: now *Daniel* and *Ezechiel* the Prophets began to prophesie: now the seven wisemen of *Greece* were famous.

*Gorbodug* began in the yeare 3412. and raigned 64. yeares: now *Tarquinius* was expelled out of *Roome*: now *Pythagoras* lived: now *Cyrus* the great, was in his glorie.

*Ferrex* and *Porrex* began in the yeare 3475. and raigned 5. yeares: now *Xerxes* began his Greeke wars: now *Anaxagoras* the Teacher of *Pericles*, *Socrates* and *Thucydides* was famous and somewhat singular.

Thus *Brute* and his offspring seeme to ende in the yeare of the world 3480. and to haue continued in the Government of *Britanie* 735. yeares. There is a time

of life, and a time of death, a time to arise, and a time to fall, a time for one stock and a time for another. Yet infinite be that time, which is predestinated for the name of Brute and his Brutans, everlasting be that honor which is due to the branches of such a Tree as groweth without withering, is strong without decay, and may best serue euen for the Phenix of all men, and Vna of all the women in the earth.



The Topography set downe in the Historie of  
*Brutes generation.*

The places  
mentio-  
ned in this  
Iland are  
vniuersall

*More: Locry the south part of Brutanie, Cambry the west part, Albany the north part so named, of Locrin & Camber and Albanaet the sonnes of Brute. All the kings that succeeded Locrin raigned in Locry, and Conedag ruled it as his heritage. Morgan fled into Cambry from Conedags armie: he was ruler in Albany, which was assigned him for his portion. One of Leyrs sonnes in law was Duke of Albany.*

*Lesse: Cornemall so called of Corin, is in the boundes of Locry: there Guendolin wrought her chiefe practises: there Madian was brought vp: one of Leyrs sonnes in law was Duke thereof. Glamorgan is in the limits of Cambry, there Morgan was slaine, and his Armie ouerthrowne, of whom that part had the name.*

Other



*In the water :* Brute built Troynen by the River Tems. Locry and Albany are deuided by the river Humber, where Locrin vanquished the Duke of the Albans called Humber, of whome that river had the name.

Cambry is parted from Locry by the river Seuerne, called otherwise Habren, in which Elfrid and her daughter Habren were drowned by Guendolins commandement, and of that daughter the River had the name.

Other places are lesse particular.

*In the land :* Brute landed at Totnes Haven. Troynen built by Brute: heere Locrin made Elfrids caue: heere Bladud, Conedag and Gorbodug were buried. Caerkent the Cittie of Kent or Canterbury, Caerwin or Winchester, Caerpalladour or Shaftsbury built by Hurdibras. Caerbadon or the Cittie Bathe, and Stamford built by Bladud. Caerleyr or the Cittie of Leyr or Lecester built by Leyr. There hee was buried: there Cordeyl was buried: These are in Locry: Caerbranke, or the cittie of Ebrank, or Yorke, and Edenbragh, or the cittie of Maides, built by Ebranke: Caerleyr the cittie of Leyr: these are in Albany.

*Temples and religious houses :* Ebranke built a Temple in Caerbranke, and there he was buried: there was Riuall buried, there Iago was buried. Leil built a Temple in Caerleyr, and there was he buried.

Places more particular are

Hurdibras built three Temples in his three Citties,

and in the Temple of *Caerwin* was he buried. *Bladud* built a Temple in *Caerbadon*: there *Sisill* was buried. *Bladud* fell downe vpon the aultar of *Apolla*, when his flying failed him.

*Prophane places*: *Ebranke* built a Castle in *Edenbrough*. The Cause of *Elfrid* built by *Locrin*. The helies of beastes were the toombes of *Median* and *Memprise*.

*Neerer vs: Germany*: thence *Elfrid* was brought by *Humber*: thence *Ebranke* brought great spoiles. *Gallia* whence *Ebranke* got many riches: there *Aganip* the husband of *Cordeil* was Ruler: *Leyr* and *Ferrex* in their neede fled thither.

Places out  
of this  
Iland men-  
tioned are

*Farder from vs*: *Latium* in *Italy*: whether *Ebranke* sent his 30. Daughters.

*Athens* in *Greece*, where *Bladud* was taught and schooled. For the trauailes of *Brute* before hee came to vs pertaine not to vs in respect of the places or otherwise. Till hee was of our Commonwealth, he was not with vs, but against vs.

THE



THE GENEALOGY OR IS-  
SVE OF CLOTO.



*Cloto* Duke of Cornuall descending from  
*Corin*, Great *Brutes* nephew began the  
second family of the *Brutan* kinges, and  
begat *Mulmucie*,

*Mulmucie* begat two sonnes of *Conwen*  
his wife, the first was *Belin*, the second was *Brenne*, a  
verie personable man, yet hee left no knowne seede be-  
hinde him.

*Belin* begat *Gurguint*.

*Gurguint* begat *Guintelin*.

*Guintelin* begat *Sisill*, the second of *Martia* his wife.

*Sisill* begat *Kymar* the second.

*Kymar* begat *Elane*.

*Elane* begat *Morind* of his concubine *Tanguetela*.

*Morind* begat 5. sonnes, the first *Gorboman*, the se-  
cond *Archigall*, the third *Elidure*, the fourth *Vigeny* the  
fift *Peridure*, which died without any naturall issue,  
onely *Elidure* begat *Gorboman* the second.

These are the 14. Generations of *Cloto* in the king-  
dome of *Locry*, which 14. onely are well registred, and  
acknowledged as true heires in the succession of the  
*Brutan* Crowne. There are differences of Houses aswel  
for number as for time: but opinion destroiethe nature  
often, or else some families would last ever, the force of  
education is mightie.



THE ARTES AND ACTES OF  
Cloto, and the Clotoans, are in their  
*Vertues and Vices.*

*Diuiding*: *Mulmucy* of all the kings was first crow-  
ned with gold: hee founded the Temple of *Troynew*.  
*Belin* the first brother possessed the first part, and *Bren*  
the second inherited the second: after that *Bren* fled  
out of this Iland and left no children, *Belin* tooke his  
kingdome for his owne. *Elidure* being a younger bro-  
ther to *Archigall*, gaue ouer the kingdome vnto him,  
accounting it rightly *Archigals* good for his life time.  
*Peridure* after the death of his elder brother *Vigeny*  
tooke the kingdome into his handes, because *Vigeny*  
died without issue, and ioyned his owne kingdome  
and this in one.

*Rewarding*: *Mulmucy* made of his Temples priui-  
leged sanctuaries, that none should die or suffer any  
violence in them: his lawes which he wrot approue  
his righteoulnesse. *Belin* repaired the olde Citties  
which other kinges had built aforesaid: hee offered  
sacrifices and giftes freely to the Gods, and most so-  
lemnly thanked them for the victorie he got against  
*Brenne* and his *Forwaies*. He ordained three arch-  
flamins in three Citties, hee confirmed his fathers  
lawes. *Martia* was generally allowed for Ruler  
and king of the realme, euen in the dayes of her hus-  
band and her sonne, because her gift in iudgement  
was most singular, and vnnacheable. *Garboman* re-  
paired all the Temples in his whole kingdome  
throughout. *Elidure* was chosen king three sundry  
times

Their ver-  
tue or lu-  
stice appea-  
reth in

times for his vpright dealing in all cases. That constant vertue is happy that findeth her friendes constant like her selfe.

*Punishing*: *Belin* would not restore *Brens* kingdome vnto him, because hee had lost it by falshood, and in triall of warre. *Belin* would not deliuer *Guilthdake* the Danish intruder out of prison, and send him home to his kingdome in *Denmarke*, vntill hee had taken a most sure order for a yearely tribute in consideration of his present deliuey to bee payd to *Belin* and his heires for euer. *Gurguint*, when the *Dane* denyed hys yearely tribute, plagued the *Dane* incessantly by fire and sword, till hee agreed to pay him the yearely tribute, which was lawfully due to the king of *Brutanic*. *Archigall* was deprived of the kingdome by his subiectes for his wicked life. When *Morind* had overthrowne the *Mores* that invaded his land, hee burnt them before his face, because they had burnt in some partes of this Countrey. Heere wee may well consider the Justice of Heauen, which slewe many of *Brens* souldiers, and wounded him to death, when hee had spoyled a Temple.

*Diuiding*: *Archigall* sought by all meanes, to aduance base men and rude vassals, whom hee fauoured most, and to pull downe the great and rich men, tohom hee liked not so much as them. Like will to like: tyranny respecteth ouely her selfe. *Peredure* and *Vigeny* enuying the grace and glory of their brother *Elidure*, made warre against him and tooke him prisoner, and kept him in hold while they liued, without

Their Vict  
or Iniur  
Rice appea  
red in

any other reason, but the vnreasonable power of forcible entry.

*Punishing*: *Kymar* the second being hated of some vngratious and desperate subiectes was slaine by them most wrongfully: the more vnhappy man hee that coulde not foresee. *Morind* was of so violent and boisterous a nature, that whosoever offended him should surely dye for his fault, though it were but a small trespasse, because hee was displeased. Euery offence is not deadly: no man liueth without offences: but a Prince without patience doth euer most mischief.

*Peace at home*: *Mulmucy* built *Blackwell Hall* and *Malmesbury*: hee beganne to cut and lay out 4. Highwaies vniuersall to this Land: he restored chivalry. *Belin* built those 4. waies, and finished them: he built a Cittie and a Hauien with faire gates in *Troynew* and a Tower. *Guimelin* built a Cittie: *Gorboman* the first, built two Citties.

*Peace abroad*: *Bren* built some Citties in *Italy* and repayed some.

*Warre at home*: *Mulmucy* vanquished 4. great Dukes, which warred with him for the crowne of this kingdome. *Belin* ouerthrew *Brens* armies twise, he took *Guilthdake* prisoner, and those ships that were sent against the Land. *Morind* slew an *Irish Sea Monster*: he destroyed a Duke of the *Mores* and hys men, that arrined in this Iland to destroy it.

*Warre abroad*: *Belin* and *Bren* sayled together with both their forces into *Gallia* and subdued it.

*Bren*

Their Vertue or fortitude, is seene in



*Bren* sought afterward newe kingdomes abroad, he vanquished great partes of *Italy*, and sacked *Rome* it selfe: he got infinite spoyles in *Macedonia*. *Gurguint* sayled into *Denmarke*, and forced the king thre in his owne Land to yeald vnto him.

*Reuenging*: *Bren* gathered himselfe an Army in *Norway*, to recouer his kingdom of *Belin* thereby. So he prouided for himselfe afterward in *Armoricke* against *Belin* vppon the same cause, and for the like purpose.

*Ambition*: *Bren* arose with all his powers against *Belin*, to take from him his right Dominion, if hee could. *Vigeny* and *Peredure* conspired against *Elidure*, and tooke his kingdome from him by open force.

*Rage*: *Bren* threatned *Belin* with wordes of great defiance, if he had not his kingdome of him againe. He spoyled the Temple of *Macedonia* in despite of all gouernment.

Their Vice  
or extreme  
Fortitude  
is in

*Pusillanimitie*: *Elidure* was content to bee taken and prisoned, rather then giue any cause of bloudshed among his people by meanes of warre.

*Writinges*: *Mulmucy* made many positieue lawes in his native language, and caused them to be published, that all men might read them for their direction and better aduiselement.

*Marcia* a queene made many statutes, to teach the subiects aright and easie way of morall life. Right in respect of the crooked way, and easie in respect of the loose and carelesse way which breedeth sorowes.

Their Ver-  
tue or  
Prudence  
is set forth  
in

*Doinges* : *Mulmucie* fauoured all learned men of all kindes, being minded to vse euery one in his mistery. *Belin* fortified the late kingdome of his brother, and now his owne kingdome, with his owne souldiers, and put out all *Brens* men for his sake, and his owne safetie : hee allowed his fathers lawes for his time, lesse any man should obiectiuelly quarrell with him. *Archigall* seeing by Dayly experience, the Dayly miseries of a wicked and inconsiderate life, learned a new lesson, and led his life orderly ever after. *Bren* knowing his owne bodily beautie applied himselfe to that vaine, and got goodwill by marrying great women in forraine Landes, when he could not stay at home. *Belin* was more carefull of his owne land, then for outlandish goodes, and returned from *Gallia* to *Brutanie*, where his greatest charge was.

Their vice  
or folly is  
in

*Conceite or opinion* : *Mulmucy* dedicated a Temple to *Apollo*, as if the dead man were wise and mighty.

*Ignorance* : *Elane* ruled fondly and vnrulily.

*Presumption* : *Morind* fought with a Sea monster, and made no man of his counsell herein.

*Imprudence* : *Kymar* was slaine by his enemies in time of hunting, where they tooke him alone at a dead bantage.

The best Remedie against *Follies Wichery* is, a tryall of all causes, which belong to any effect. Hee that can follow this Rule infallibly, cannot be foyled in his Actions.

Their

*Liberalitie*: *Mulmucy*, accounting the *Cittie*, and the *Countrey* two pillars of his kingdome, priuiledged the waies which went to *Citties*, and which were for plowes, that the *Cittizens* and husbandmen of the land might be loued the more, and better vbled for their immunities among themselves, and with souldiers. *Bren* gaue much treasure to his Noble *Lordes* in little *Brutanie*, to winne their goodwill, and wage battell with their helpe against *Belin*. A man alone is but halfe himselfe.

*Marriage*: *Bren* married the *Duke Elsfinges* Daughter in *Norway*: he married the *Dukes* onely Daughter of little *Brutany*, and thereby was mightie in both places for fauour and power: but I cannot tell certainly, what became of his first wife: he was an od man of wit and practise.

*Concord*: *Conwen* the mother of *Belin*, and *Bren* ioyned her two sonnes in one, yea euen them two, which was somewhat strange: but what may not wordes do, if they be well tempered, and seasoned with true modestie? when they were readie with their armies to ioyne in battell, insomuch that steaitwaies they ruled their former rages, and went brotherly together against the common enemy. *Gurguint* liued peaceably: so did *Guintelin*: so did *Sifill* the second: so did *Kymar* the second: so did *Gorboman* the second. A sober heart maketh peace, a drunken head, strife.

Their Vertue or Temperance is known by

31 *Mercie*: *Gurguint* meeting with a *Flauy* of 30.



Strange Shippes in the Scottish Seas, and seeing plainly their extreame neede, and hearing withall their pittifull Supplication, gaue them his good will to dwell in Ireland, and assured them of his good fauour, so long as they liued well and neighbourly. *E-lidure* for his notable mildnesse, and mercifull nature was named *Mecke*: he heartily lamented his brother *Archigals* poore and wretched estate, therefore he fayned himselfe sicke, that by these meanes all his Noblemen, and Lordes might come and visite him, and at their being with him, hee sued to them, as it had been for his life, That he might resigne his kingdom vnto Archigall.

*Anger*: *Morind* was outrageous alwaies and intollerable in his heate.

*Maluolence*: *Archigall* gaue himselfe to breede quarrels chiefly against his Noblemen and Rich-men.

Their Vice  
or Intem-  
perance is  
known by

*Incontinency*: *Bren* being wounded to death in a tempest sent from the cloudes, flew himselfe in a desperate rage. Who can saue him tohom God hateth? It was wonderous, that the Heauens should fight for *Apollo*. I may thinke the Sprite of the Ayre was suffered, to play this part, to vpholde *Apolonisme*.

# THE CHRONOLOGY OF

Clotos offspring.



After the yeare of the worldes Creation, 3480. there was ciuill warre continually in this Island for the space of 50. yeares: in which time vainglorious Xerxes was weakened of the Greekes, both by Sea and Land: then the 12. Tables of Lawes were brought to Roome: then *Euripides* was borne: then *Esdras* began to restore the Temple at Jerusalem.

*Mulmucy* began in the yeare 3530. and raigned 40. yeares: in which time *Bellum Peloponnesiacum* began and ended: then *Socrates* died violently by payson & malice.

*Belin* began in the yeare 3570. & raigned 26. yeares: in the first five yeares he and his brother *Bren* liued quietly together: in this time Roome was taken of the *Gauls*: now *Aristotle* was borne, may the world be glad thereof!

*Gurguint* began in the yeare 3596. and raigned 19. yeares: in this time *Xenophons* greeke History is ended: now *Alexander* the great is borne, to begin a peece of a new world.

*Guintelin* beganne, 3615. and ruled 26. yeares: in which time *Plato* dyed, the more the pitie: then *Isocrates* and *Demosthenes* played their partes with *Philip*: then the Greeke Monarchy began to go on foote: hereabout *Buchanan* begins his Scottissh kinges, 330. yeares before *Christs* Natuitie.

*Sisill* began, 3641. and ruled 7. yeares: in this time *Alexanders* kingdoms were deuided betwene his worthies.

*Kymar* the second began, 3648. and ruled 3. yeares: in this time *Cassander* restoreth the Citie *Thebes* the 20. yeare after *Alexander* destroyed it.

*Elane* began, 3651. and raigned 9. yeares: in this time *Seleucus* beganne his raigne in *Syria*, and *Demetrius* deliuered *Athens* from the *Macedonian* yoke.

*Morind* began 3660. and raigned 8. yeares: in this time *Flavius* a *Secretary* published the *Ciuill Lawe*, which the high *Priest* onely knew aforesaid time.

*Gorboman* began, 3668. and raigned 11. yeares: in which time *Decius* the sonne deuoted himself to death for his Country *Rome* in the wars of the *Sannites*.

*Archigall* began, 3679. and ruled 5. yeares: in this time the *Consul T. Coruncanus* began first to professe the *Ciuill Law*: now *Pirrhus* the *Epyrote* made warre with the *Romans*.

*Elidure* began, 3684. and ruled 5. yeares: in this time *Ptolomens Philadelphus* entertained many leauned and wise men.

*Archigal* began again, 3689. and ruled 10. yeares.

*Elidure* began againe, 3699. and ruled 2. yeares.

*Vigem* and *Peradure* began, 3701. and ruled 9. yeares: in this time the 70. translated the *Bible* into greeke: in this time the first *Punick* war beganne: now *Phalereus* the *Rhetorician*, now *Theocritus* the *Poet*, now *Euclides* the *Geometrician*, now *Aratus* the *Astrologian* liued.

*Elidure* began again, 3710. and raigned 4. yeares.

*Gorboman* the second began in the yeare of the world, 3714. and raigned 10. yeares: in this time the people created *T. Coruncanus* the high *Bishop* in *Rome*.

Thus the Time of *Clotoes* offspring seemech to end in the yeare of the world, 3724. and to haue endured 194. yeares in the Rule of *Brutany*: a verie little time of continuance for so many kings: but all plantes haue not roote alike: some are rooted broadway, as *Elmes*, and fall quickly: some are rooted downward, as *Okes*, and stand in the mids of the windes, euen till the violence or verie age ouerturne them.



# THE TOPOGRAPHY MENTIONED

ned in Clotoes Offspring.

Cambry, where *Rudank* ruled in the conflict of *Mulmucy*.

Locry, where *Pinnor* ruled in that conflict. *Belin* and his successors ruled there. *Vigemy* ruled ther.

Albany, where *Statery* was Ruler in that time of conflict. *Bren* and *Peredure* raigned there.

Northumberland, there *Yeuau* ruled in the time of the conflict: here *Belin* prepared an Army against *Brens* coming.

general

The places  
named are  
in the I-  
land

More  
burials,

*Mulmucy* buried in  
*Troynew* Tēple: so was  
*Gurguint* : *Belin* at *Belinsgate*: *Guintelin* in the  
Temple : *Archigall* at  
*Grantam* : *Elidure* at  
*Caerleyl*.

Speciall,

Lesse, ci-  
ties and  
the foure  
high-  
waies, &c

*Warwicke* built by  
*Guintelin*: *Cambridge* &  
*Grantam* built by *Gor-  
boman*: *Caerusk* built by  
*Belin*, here he ordained  
an archflamin . *Troy-  
new*, where *Belin* con-  
sulted with his Lords  
and with *Bren*. Other

places not so generall are these: the Tower of *Troynew* built by *Belin*: there *Elidure* was imprisoned. *Belinsgate* built by *Belin*: *Blackwell Hall*, an *Malmesbury*, and *Pauls* founded by *Mulmucy*: *Bristo* by *Bren*: *Calater* a wood neere *Caerbranke*, where *Bren* was discomfited

in his first and second wars against Belin: there Elidure met Archigal. Caerbranke the place where Belin counselled with his Lordes about Guilthdake: there hee ordained an archflamin: there Elidure restored Archigall by the assent of his Lordes.

*Ireland:* there Gurguint placed the 30. sayle of shippes that he met on the Sea.

general

*Orcades:* ther he met those ships wādzing.

*Norway:* Bren fled thither from Belin, and there he gathered his second army against him.

*Armorica* or litle Brutany, where Bren prepared his third Army.

*Denmark,* from that countrey Guilthdake, came in armes against this Iland. Gurguint sayled thither, to fight for his owne goodes.

*Gallia:* there Bren ruled, & repaired some Cities.

*Italy:* here Bren became most victorious.

*Macedony:* here Bren spoiled himself & all.

*Mauritany:* Morind ouercame an Army of Mores, which came against this Iland.

*Roome:* here Bren made hauocke of all.

*Capitoll:* Bren besieged it, and for one thousand poundes of gold, brake vp and departed.

speciall

*Millan, Pauy, Bergomum, Comum, Brixia, Verona, Tridentum, Vincentia,* and other Cities built or repaired by Bren the raue-nous and magnificent Prince.

The places  
named out  
of the I-  
land

Thus one Generation of men passeth, and another commeth, but the vertues of men are euerlasting, yea & their bodies by traduction are immortall: So a vertuous man shall be a mortall God, if his minde or body haue their issues.



## THE THIRD GENERATION

or rather succession of Brutan Kings.

**T**he death of *Gorboman* the second begat a politicke body in this Iland without an head. This *Acephalia* begat *Unrulinesse* in the lower partes.

*Unrulinesse* begat *Strife*, among the Nobles and Commons,

*Strife* begat *Trouble* on both partes.

*Trouble* begat *Weaknesse* and *Weaknesse*,

*Weaknesse* begat *Desire of rest*,

*Desire of rest* begat *Election*, and

*Election* begat *Morgan*, and made him Ruler.

*Morgan* begat *Goodwill* in his subiectes,

*Goodwill* for his sake begat *Emerian* his brother,

who died as the other did without issue; his death let

*Ambition* a traytor out of prison,

*Ambition* begat *Sedition*,

*Sedition* begat *Confusion*,

*Confusion* begat *Unquietnesse*,

*Unquietnesse* begat *Desire of order*,

*Desire of order* begat *Deliberation*, and

*Deliberation* begat *Iual* and made him king.

The death of *Iual* begat *Emulation*,

*Emulation* begat *not* and *Inuention*.

*Inuention* begat *Friendship*,

*Friendship* begat *Rimo*, and made him Ruler. when

he was dead his companion *Geruncie* was made king



in respect of that familiaritie which he had with *Rimo*. Then *Cathel* so handled hys matters in pleasing the chiefe men by hys liberall behauiour, that hee raigned next and dyed. Then *Coil* ouercame mens hearts with hys vertuous actiuitie, and was annointed king, and dyed: then *Porrex* the second wrought many good works, and was next king to him, and dyed.

Then *Cheryn* fed all the mad fellowes humours in the realme that he could heare of, and by voices got the kingdome.

*Cheryn* begat a sonne, and called hym *Fulgen*, who dyed without issue: then *Eldrid* by faire and large promises got the Crowne and dyed: then *Androgy* outwent hym in all kinds of allurements, and succeeded him and begat *Vrian* that dyed without issue. Then *Eliud* by his mysticall artes did extraordinary and admirable acts, and thereby was made king.

After him *Merian* by inuventing newe practises for warres, and occupations was so honoured generally, that he was Ruler. Then *Bladune* arose from private desertes to publicke fauours, and at length hee was king: the same kinde of nature begat *Capene*, and next hym *Ouine*, and euen such a pacificatory mind preferred *Sily*. After hym *Bledgabrede* by hys pleasant demeanour and merrimentes, pleased all the Nobles, and became theyr Ruler. Then *Redargy* arose next him in such a sort, and so did *Samuly*: But *Penisell* being vnmachable in strength succeeded hym: then *Pirrh* for his strange swiftnesse, and incomparable dexteritie in all feates of manhood, was ruler of his brethren. In those dayes publicke actions made kings.

These are the 24. rulers, which succeeded *Gorboman* the

the second, & make a line of succession rather then of genealogy. Yet wee may call this a politicke generation rightly in the whole body of the realme, though it be not a naturall generation in theyr owne proper bodies from *Morgan* to *Pirrh*. All men haue not the gift of children: of all these Rulers here are but two sons, and their two fathers, the other seeme to haue left no seede behinde them. Sometime the imperfection is in the wife, sometime in the husband: there are watry loynes, and rotten thighes in both sexes. Some men are barren naturally, some are barren artificially, some are barren by olde age, some make themselues barren with preternaturall dyet, some are made of other men by chirurgicall incisions. O: if they had children and were not barren, the more vnhappy they that coulde not continue as they began. Some families are taken away by sicknesse, some by wars, some by mischances in theyr dyet and exercise, some are put from theyr owne, and are euer in thraldome, and are neuer againe heard of in the worlde. God almighty knoweth all thinges from the first to the last: but if a man shoulde sucke the stars, or be sucked himselte as they say, of the king of Fayries, he should not finde a perfite History of this time of these Kinges. Yet such as it is, I belecue, a reader may go farther and speed worse: the most moralls the best Historie, but a man may insert phisicall obseruations vpon occasion to good vse and purpose, so long as History is an example of life in both wayes of Action.



THEIR ARTES AND ACTES  
are set downe in their Vertues  
and Vices.

Their Ver-  
tue or Iu-  
stice was  
approued  
in

*Diuiding* : *Emercan* succeeded *Morgan*, because hee was his brother : for brethren are twigs of the same branch, fingers of one hand, partes of the same body. If one twig fall off, the sap of the tree must feed the other twig which standeth on. If some of the fingers be cut off, the vaines must serue the fingers that remaine : if one arme be rotted of, the other arme must be in stead of both armes. *Fulgan* succeeded his father *Cherin*, and *Vrian* his father *Androgy*. For the sonnes body is the fathers body deriued and continued: it is the old body made young againe: the sons and fathers body are as the same body of one tree in right length : the seedes of trees bring forth all theyr owne kindes : in which respect *Morind* is a true king by Natures law.

*Rewarding* : *Iual* among the Noblemen was chosen the king for his moderate vertues, and equall iudgements that appeared euer in all his wordes and works. A rare instance of worthinesse worthily considered, and may of it selfe deserue a Treatise to proue the Ciuitie of olde *Brutanie*, which many disgrace for malice, and more for ignorance, and most for company.

Their



*In the art of Musicke*: Bledgabrede both studied and practised musicke: hee was very famous: and I thinke, in respect of his charge and gouernment, very wonderfull. A monasticall liuer, and much more an oeconomicall hath no partes of time for such young childish studies, if he looke wel about him: and how can a king that is the keeper of all other men haue any time for such vaine insignificant voices? Yet the circular wisdom of this king had such a capacitie by some myraculous infusion from heauen, that hee was fit both for the grauest and the lightest studies, either to learne them by contemplation, or to vse and teach them by action. He saw by his instrumentes, how to tune and string his kingdome: he could preuent and pacifie tumultes with his musick: he might perhaps allay the waues of the Sea, and breake the thunders aloft with his diuine melodie: he coulde keepe himselfe from wearinesse by his musicke: he could mitigate the violence of diseases with his sweete voices: musicke was his proloody, his pronunciation, his disposition, his instrument of instrument, and the life of his life.

Their vertue or prudence was shewed

*Behauiour*: Coil liued all his time quietly without any war and tumult: A contented mind is not contentious. Porrex the 2. behaued himselfe, either fatherly toward his youngers, or brotherly toward his equals, or gently toward all men. By this meane he was more happie with the helpe of the Graces, then the first Porrex, whome the Furies destroyed. The Graces are moderate Vertues, the Furies are immoderate Vices.

Their vertue or Temperance appeared in

*Diet*: Cheryn was a drunkard, a cupleache, a bel-lygod, a water rat, he had been well bled if hee had been punished with abasement, and turned out of his throne into a wineseller, and of a winebibber, made a winedrawer.

Their vice  
or Intem-  
perance  
was in

*Manners*: Vrian was nothing but a carnall man, his wit was carnall, his bodie was carnall. his life was sensuall, he was without anie diuine or humane excellencie. What should such a man haue an excellent place in the commonwealth? why may the Heauenly Power abide so vnholly a beast, to represent his inuisible king in so holy a Seat as the imperiall Seate of a Prince? a singular place, a singular incumbent.

The other kinges that are not once noted with any vertuous or vicious actes might as good haue not been borne: they are certainly miserable men that leaue no memorabile act behinde them: but are onely named, as a man may giue a name for distinctions sake to a tree, or a hill, or a house, or a field, or a stone, or anie dead thing, without any farther account, or regard of them. The greatest Name maketh and sheweth the greatest man, the least name, the least man: the greatest name springeth from the greatest actions, it is not the number of Actes which beget a great Name. All goodes that a man hath within and without him, all are giuen and lent him to doe good: the Pillars of the life are Health, Wisedome and Riches, yet some men are famous for their sicknesse, folly and beggery: A memorabile man euen with these three plagues is happier then  
an

an obscure man with those three blessings: al the goods we haue serue for the life, and yet the life consisteth not in the possessions which wee haue : Riches serue for Health, and Health serueth for wisdom, and the actions which belong vnto her, wisdom serueth for life, and to keepe vs from the pathes of destruction & death. Life serueth to get a Name by doing good . I would reioyce more in this , to haue my name written in heauen, where it may euer be in sight and remembrance, then be all these 24 . kinges fortunati in foelices, whose renowne is layd in Hell, and deuoured of the Graue. A liuing *Cynick*, more happy then a dying *Cesar*. A liuing Dogge better then a Dead Lyon. Let let go bainglorie and bannish selfewill: A name without true vertue deserueth no memorie : Many are recorded that are not worthy of a register : now there is no remedie : or else it might haue probably been wished, that no obiect or vile examples of base men had been written. For my part, I cannot thinke, that so many kinges could liue and die without some glorious actions , howsoeuer mishap, or enuie , or the Deuill hath blotted them out from our eye-sight.



The Times of these Kinges.

**M**organ began to raign in the yeare of the world.  
3724. and ruled 14. yeares : now the *Panareton* of *Syracides* was written, and then the



*Panareton* of *Brutanie* fell into a dead sleepe, wherein it lay still a boue 100. yeares.

*Emerian* began in the yeare, 3738. and raigned seven yeares: now was *Emius* the Poet bozne: now *Archimides* the Mathematician liued with admiration.

*Iual* beganne, 3745. and raigned 20. yeares: now *Nanius* and *Plantus* flourished: now *Hanniball* began the second *Punick* warre.

*Rimo* began. 3765. and ruled 16. yeares: in this time *Hanniball* fled to *Antiochus* for succour.

*Geruncy* began, 3781. and raigned 20. yeares: in this time *Antiochus* raged in *Iewry*.

*Cathel* began. 3801. and ruled 10. yeares: now the *Macabees* bestirred them like Bees: now *Terence* the Poet flourished.

*Coil* began, 3811. and raigned 20. yeares: in this time the third *Punick* warres began.

*Porrex* the 2. began, 3831. and ruled 4. yeares: now the *Citty* of *Numantia* in *Spaine* was rased.

*Cherin* raigned one yeare: *Fulgen* two yeares.

*Eldred* ruled one yeare: *Androgy* one yeare.

*Vrian* raigned 3. yeares: *Eliud* 5. yeares.

*Merian* ruled two yeares: *Bladune* two yeares.

*Capen* ruled 3. yeares: *Ouine* two yeares.

*Sily* raigned 2. yeares, eleuen kinges in 24. yeares: About this time the *Saduces* and *Pharisees* beganne their sects in *Iewry*: now the warre of *Iurguth* began and ended: now *Tully* was bozne in the yeare of the world. 3859, an hundred and three yeares before *Christ*.

*Bledgabrede* began, 3860. and raigned 20. yeares: in this time was *Pompei* bozne into the world.

*Redargy* began, 3880. and ruled 3. yeares: in this time

time was 1. *Cesar* borne into the world.

*Samuly* ruled two yeares: *Penisell* three yeares.

*Pirry* raigned 2. yeares, foure kinges in 10. yeares, and ended in the yeare of the worlde, 3890: in which time *Antony* and *Crassus* the Oratours of Roome, and in *Q. M. Scauola* the Lawyer liued:

So these 24. kinges continued 166. yeares in the Government of *Brutanie*.

Heere is no Topography, heere is no place named: they were now I may well say kinges Abstracts: that they did it no where, either incomprehensibly like Gods, or metaphisically like strange men. The musicke of *Bledgabred* and the actions of the rest were, belike, in no place of any great account. Yet because they were kinges and enioyed their kingdomes, theyr Doomes must needes be giuen somewhere, and their cunning must needes be shewed in some place, and that was euen the generall Land of *Brutany*, without any particular nomination of lesse places. Right Soueraignes and perfit kinges, whose Actes were vniuersall & common to the whole realme, not appropriate or fancied to any one Region therein. If the head moue and guide the body it doth more then if it moue or guide one part thereof. A generall praise is greatest, and this was these kinges speciall glory aboue others, to rule all places, to rule the Land. The best vse of one commendation or other is, to encounter some one dispraise or other that hath been or may be, but they that do all thinges well, haue no neede themselues of particular History. If *Sily* ruled 2. yeares, suppose in reason, hee was no silly one. If the other kinges were kinges, that was all in

all. A king cannot possibly be without his excellencies, and memorials.

Now I diuine modestly, heere were actors without recorders of their actions, patrons of learning, but no learned men : or, they were of both sortes, but their studies came to no effect, by some force : or, they were very old when they came to the Crown, and could do nothing : or, the furies and helhoundes raged so extremely, that the Muses and Graces could not bee quiet for them : or, their actes were wrought in needleworke onely, and so worne out : or, the senses, and senselesse desires so ruled them, that theyr liues were not so short as their actes : or, the Histories were written in some strange kind of polygraphy and steganography, and could neuer yet be read, but remaine in some obscure place : or, they made little account of writers, and these set as light by them : or, they that take most pains at their booke, were not most regarded: and thereupon studied to themselves : or, some infortunate and maleuolent configuration of mouable skies and starres, and spirites remoued all Histories out of the way : or, the Kinges and People agreed among themselves, to bee remembred by being not remembred, wishing to haue their time called The vnknowne Regiment, adiudging secrecie greatest wisdom : or, our Countymen listened so much after other Noble Actors in the earth, that they had no leisure, to doe any thing themselves : or, they disdained to haue them theyr iudges after their death, whom they would scorne to haue their iudges in their life : or, some outlandish enuy destroyed the rowles and registers of our Histories, to make vs seem barbarous : or, the Uniuersitie men of *Stamford* had by  
some



some Priviledge got them wiues, and so forth: and had no leisure to do any thing but liue : or, before the kings were crowned, they were worthy men, and after they coronations they fell to make books of nothing: or they could tell, how to get a Soueraigntie, but they knewe not, how to keepe it: or, they wrot their Chronicle hieroglyphically, and set the pictures of other creatures in the places of their kinges, and by the ignorance of some carelesse men were esteemed as gaies, and not otherwise regarded: or, it was not thus, or so: perhaps, neither this, nor that, but some other way, I cannot tell howe, nor I care not greatly, for feare I may bee thought neither idle, nor well occupied. Now, good Reader, albeit I ioyne a morall genealogy with a naturall, and seeme to breake the stile of history, yet, because affections rule otherwhile as much as kinges, I may truely say, my deuise is allowable in it selfe. Where issue wanteth in the Prince, there the issue of the people is considered, seeing some Princes are begotten of the people, as some are of their parents: these are heires by the law of particular nature, and they by the reason of vniuersall nature and of grace. As for the other partes of this third Offspring, I hope, they are seemely and fit enough for this place. It is lawfull to make the best vse and most gaine that wee can honestly, of anie thing that we read or wite: probable additions, and reasonable collections are neuer amisse: it is better, of the two extreames, to make more then wee neede of our Countreimen, rather then make lesse of them then wee should: superfluitie is not best, nor scarcitie: that history is most worth which doth a man most good.

THE FOURTH GENEALOGY  
or issue of Capor.



*About the sonne of Parsimony the daughter of*  
*Queene Temperance, made Capor a man of*  
*infinite wealth: then Order, the sonne of Rea-*  
*son, the daughter of the Emperesse Truth, made him a*  
*man of greatest fauour in this Land; by these two*  
*meanes ioynd with his royall bloud, he became Ruler*  
*of Brutany, and begat Dinel,*

*Dinel begat Hely,*

*Hely begat three sonnes: the first Lud, the second Cas-*  
*siuelan, the third Stenny.*

*Lud begat 2. sonnes: the first Androgy, the second Te-*  
*nancy. Then came Death, and tooke away Lud and hys*  
*brother Stenny, while his two sonnes were children, and*  
*Alge made Cassiuelan Ruler: then came Discontent and*  
*begat Rage in the minde of Androgy, that hee went a-*  
*way: then arole Parentage, and created Tenancy for the*  
*king.*

*Tenancy begat Cimbelin,*

*Cimbelin begat 2. sonnes, the first Guinder, the second*  
*Aruirage: then came Deceite, and slew Guinder: then*  
*Deuise set forth Aruirage, and made him right king.*

*Aruirage begat Marius of his wife Senissa, the daugh-*  
*ter of Claudius the Emperour.*

*Marius begat Coil the 2. Coil begat Lucy, which dyed*  
*without issue.*

These are the 11. heires males and successors of Capor in  
his kingdom: for the Generation of Cassiuelan, of Stenny, of  
Androgy and of Guinder, are vnknown, the more is the pity,  
seeing they were very singular men in their kinds. Al bran-  
ches of a tree prosper not, euer some are withered & rotten.

The

The Arts and Actes of Capor, and the Caporites  
are seene by their Vertues and Vices.

*Defending and regarding* : Lud and Stenny were at great variance betweene themselves, because Lud would haue the City of Troy new called *Caerlud* by his owne name, but Stenny would haue it keepe the olde name in honour of the predecessors, and Troians from whom he came. It is iustice, both to respect our auncestors, and iustice to consider our owne glory: This were a pretty question for discourse, which name ought to take place, and stand in force, if it were well handled.

*Diuiding and deposing* : Cassinuelan the 2. sonne of Hely, was the Protectour and Gouvernour of the Realme in the minozitie and nonage of Luds two sonnes, hys two nephewes. Kingdomes are too heauy for childrens shoulders. Cassinuelan ordained a common sacrifice to God that gaue him the victory against the Romanes, and a publicke feast to his Nobles that helped him in the battels, & deuised many pastimes, in honour of God and men.

Their Ver-  
tue or Iu-  
stice is in

Tenancy was made king by the treasonable absence of his elder brother Androgy. Euery one of these kings hath his right succession, except Cassinuelan which vsurpeth.

*Punishing and correcting* : Cassinuelan summoned Eue-line to appeare before him & the Councell, to answer for the death of Hirelda. When he could not preuaile with Androgy by faire meanes, he made warre vpon him, to plague him for his stubbornesse. Dought An-



*drogy* to bee at his call? a disputable matter of great vse. Nature preferreth the kings son to the Crowne before the kings brother, but *Pollicie* preferred *Cassiuclan* before *Androgy*, a good man before a bad.

*Diuiding*: *Cassiuclan* appointed vnto *Androgy* the eldest sonne of *Lud* the Citty of *Caerlud*, and the land of *Kent*, and to *Tenancy* the younger sonne the Land of *Cornewall*, and kept the kingdome from them, though they were his elder brothers true sons, and vsurped it himselfe by force. He is not fit to be a Protector that is ambitious: it is a woofull thing, to be a childe among our enimies, or amongst the enuious sectaries.

Their Vice  
or Iniu-  
stice is in

*Reuenging*: *Androgy* being vnable of himselfe to withstand *Cassiuclan* sent letters to *I. Caesar* in *Gallia*, and certified him, that if he would come into *Brutany* he should be welcome: when hee had gotten *Cesars* Army to set vpon *Cassiuclan* in the valley of *Dorobernia* or *Canterbury*, and the fight had endured till both partes were almost weary, he came vpon *Cassiuclan* with a fresh reply, and put him to flight: and thus he displeased the whole realme to please himself, yet his owne hurt was neuer the lesse for making the misery of his Country greater. But when *Cassiuclan* thought to punish *Androgy*, he punished himselfe as much as him, he did euen put fire to *Brimstone*, and flaxe to the flame. It was traiterously done of him, to warre against his legitimate king, and of *Androgy*, to make his native Country subiect to outlandish Powers.

Their

*Order*: Cassiuclan brought by Androgy and Tenancy, Princes sonnes, princely in all points. Cassiuclan considering, that the two victories which he had gotten of the Romans, concerned himselfe, and all his Noblemen most specially, caused an assembly of them to be made, that in a generall meeting, there might bee a generall thanksgiving to God almighty, and to one another for their seruices and actes done in the Field. Nothing teacheth men more courage then a beleefe of heavenly assistance, with an honourable remembrance of their vertues: this way of harting men is chiefest.

*Desire of knowledge*: Lucy seeking al means to make his people true and louing among themselues, and hearing that Christians were without hatred and fallhood, desired to heare their religion and receiue their doctrine, and sent two Noble schollers, *Eluane* and *Medaine* to *Elenethery* Bishop of Roome with letters, desiring to be taught Chustianitie.

*Reformation*: Lucy changed the three Archflamins, and the 28. flamins into three Archbishops, and 28. Bishops: he destroyed the Temple of *Apollo* in the *Ile Chorney*, and made a Temple in honour of the Almighty God, which we now call Westminster.

*Discipline*: Lucy seeing that men were executed for disobeying the law, because heerein they disobeyed God, and that the kings pardon was not so much to be esteemed as a pardon from God, and perceiving the heartie and bnfained repentance of some offenders, and knowing that God forgave such men,

I

thought

Their Vertue or Prudence is in

thought it no reason, that such penitents should be put to death, but reserved to a better use: wherefore he ordained, that if any man did offend by mischance and repent him, or any one were oppressed, and could not otherwise escape oppression then by appealing to Gods word, that such men should get them into the Temple of God, and ther approue themselves to be true godly men, and so be safe both body and goods.

*Permission:* the Brutans forgetting the true title that Luds two sonnes had to the kingdom of their father, and feeling the liberall gifts of Cassinellan an usurper, suffered him to keep the Rule & Key of all the Land, and taught one another, to disinherit one another by causelesse and deceitfull popularitie and flattery.

*Hatred:* the Brutans could not agree vpon a king, no not in fiftene yeares space when Lucy was dead, though euery countrey must needs see one neerer the Crowne then another, if they could aduise themselves & marke euery family in good maer. They could not foresee the miseries of forraign Dominion, they were blinded with malice, & selfewill among themselves.

*Imprudence:* Cymbelin was brought vp in Roome, both in contempt of all his own countrey learning, & in slavery to outlandish wit. Coil the second was brought vp in Roome, as if hee were borne to serue Roome, and not to serue Brutany. Of the two extreames, it is safer to haue our men vplandish, then outlandish, plain then perilous.

*Deceit:* the Brutans set great long sharp stakes close ly in the bankes where the Romanes should arrive, and so troubled them extremely in their landing: a poore and pittifull inuention to stop an Host.

Their vice  
or folly is  
in

Their



**Behaviour** : *Lud* was bountifull in housekeeping, and by that means beloued generally. *Cimbelin* with the moderate vsage of himselfe, so pleased the Emperour, that he loued him greatly, and receiued manie good words and gifts from him : if this were not intemperance, to please an enemy. *Arvirage* got into such fauour with *Claudius* the Emperour, that he married his daughter *Genissa* : if this were not incontinence, to be linked with outlandish, that was mightier then himselfe. He was beloued of his subiectes for his vsage toward them in all cases.

*Marius* was of honourable demeanour euery way. He accepted the pition of the vanquished *Pictes*, he allotted to them the fardest part of *Albany* : afterward he gaue himselfe to the wealth of the realme. *Lucy* was loued of all his subiectes for his good life : hys loynes were in the cloudes, and hys seed among the starres : he had rather be a father in *Morals*, then in *Naturals* : such was his abstinence. It may be, *Galaxias* the milky & bright way in heauen was made in honour of such men as *Lucy* was, no meaner then a Saint.

Their vertue or temperance, is in

**Marriage** : the *Brutans* would not in any case ioyne their daughters in wedlocke with the *Pictes*, whom they knew to be barbarous *Scythians* by descent of bodies, and consent of mindes, and very unfaithfull.

**Rashnesse** : *Hirelda* and *Eueline* two knightes in gaming fell to wrastling, and in heate fell to wordes, and in anger fell to blowes, & in rage fell to wounds,

and *Hirelda* was slaine in the tumult that arose by these meanes. A gaming not so profitable as the death of a good knight is hurtfull in a realme.

*Disobedience*: *Eucline* being sent for by the Protector *Cassiuclan* and the Council departed from the Court with *Androgy* his kinsman, and tooke no leaue of them: will is it selfe witlesse: a stomacke without a heart, maketh a man a swine.

Their vice  
or intem-  
perance is  
in

*Reuenge*: *Arurage* vsed such meanes, that he got *Hammon* the Romane, who slue his brother *Guinder* guilefully, and when he had him in his handes he caused him to be cut in peeces, and threw him peece by peece into the Sea at *South-hampton*, satisfiing herein his insatiabable anger for his brothers death and supposing vainly and madly, that he killed *Hammon* so many times as he had peeces of him.

*Glorious desire*: *Helv* called the *Fle of Ely* after hys name, that he might be famous for euer. *Marius* set vp a *Colosse* in remembrance of the victorie he had of the *Picts*, with *Marij Victoria* grauen in it: a warly Register.

*Magnificence*: *Lud* repaired olde Temples and Cities and built new. He made walles about *Troynew*, and called the west gate *Ludgate* in honour of hys owne name, and then dwelt most there because he had built most there. *Arurage* road about the realme, to renew the decayed Cities which the Romans defaced: he built a Castle at *Douen* to strengthen that

part of the Land against forraigne Powers.

*Wordes*: When the Romanes thought to terrifie the *Brutans* by their letters, these sent them word, that as they must, so they would defend their Countrey from all forces. *Arviragus* being for his Noblesse made the Emperours sonne in law, and wishing to haue a memoriall of *Clodius* his queenes and woues owne father, called the Cittie where he married *Clodius* after *Arviragus* the rather, to be free from tribute in respect of his wife, though he were free of himselfe by his vertue.

*Victories*: *Cassiuellan* made the Romans flee to their ships at their first battell, and at the second battell the third. *Desertes*: *Cynbelin* in his youth led so many a life in Roome, that the Emperour *Augustus* made him a knight there in his order of knights.

*Exercise*: *Hirelda* and *Euelin* two brave knights wastled openly at the feast which was made after the victories against the Romans.

*Warre*: *Guider* denied to pay tribute to the Romans, & chose rather to fight with them then to do otherwise. *Guider* did challenge, and when they came against him, he made them flee from the southward part of this Island to the southward, where he did drive them from *Excester* and *Torres*, & within ten dayes made all well. *Marius* slaid the fire and sword of the *Picts* in *Albany* and slew their armies.

Their vertue or fortitude is in

Their  
virtue or  
fortitude  
is in



*Denise*: *Arvirage* seeing his brother *Guinder* dead, took on him presently his armour and princely countenance, that the *Britans* might not suspect their kings death and be discomforted: then he continued the battell so steadfastly and heartily, that the *Britans* were stirred up to fight valiantly by his lively example, till they overthrew the *Romans*.

*Bold rashnesse*: *Stenny Cassiuels* brother in the wars against the *Romans* came to *I. Caesar* and pulled his sword out of his hand, and slew *Labienus* a tribune of the *Romans* therewith, and was slaine.

*Obscure glory*: when *Stenny* was dead, he was buried at *Caerlud*: and the sword which he pulled from *Caesar* with his deaths wound was buried with him, that it might be a remembrance of one venturous action even in a hole.

Their vice  
or extreme  
fortitude  
is in

*Abasement*: *Cassiuels* was tributary to *Roome* nine yeares. *Tenancy* was too diligent in paying tribute to *Rome*, even 3000 pounds in gold. *Cimbels* hauing choice to pay or not to pay tribute, forgat the slavery of the act and payd it. *Arvirage* was perswaded by his wife to pay tribute when he had resisted the *Romanes* valiantly. He should haue sent such a wife for the tribute vnto *Roome* from whence she came, and kept the money in his coffers for warres. *Caesar* saw in his poreblinde eyes, that it was best to yeald to *Roome*, and agreed to pay tribute. *Androgy* departed to *Roome* with *Caesar*: a mad and sickle courage.

THE



## THE TIMES OF THESE KINGS.



*Cypor* began his raigne in the yeare of the world, 3894. and raigned two yeares: now *Mithridates* raised warres in Asia, and *Lucullus* was sent against him.

*Dinel* began in the yeare, 3894. and ruled 4. yeares: in this time *Perres* spoiled *Sicilia* three yeares together: now *Vergill* the Poet was boine.

*Hely* beganne, 3898. and raigned one yeare: in this time *Hortensius* the Orator flourished in *Roome*.

*Lud* began, 3899. and ruled 11. yeares: in this time the Poet *Horace* was boine, the conspiracie of *Catiline* was detected, *Jerusalem* was taken of *Pompey*, *Caesar* entered the wars in *Gallia*.

*Cassiuellan* began, 3910. and ruled 19. yeares: in this time *M. Crassus* spoiled the Temple of *Jerusalem*, the ciuill wars began betweene *Caesar* and *Pompey*, *Caesar* corrected the Roman yeare, *Ouid* the Poet was boine.

*Tenancy* began, 3929. and raigned 23. yeares: in this time *Mecenas* liued, the patrone of *Horace*, *Vergill*, and other learned men, and gouerned *Roome* and *Italy* in the absence of *Caesar*. *Augustus* so named for that reuerence was giuen him in a diuine manner: now *Vergill* dyed.

*Cymbelin* began, 3952. and raigned 35. yeares: now *Horace* died: the Angel *Gabriel* was sent to *Zachary* and *Mary*: *Christ* was boine the 13. yeare of his raigne, *Ouid* and *Livy* dyed.

*Guinder* began, 3987. and ruled 28. yeares: nowe *Iohn-baptist* preached and was slaine, *Christ* taught the *Iewes*, *Paul* was conuerted, *Iames* was slaine, *Seneca* was made *Neroes* teacher.

*Arvirage* began, 4015. and ruled 30. yeares: in this time *Paul* did most of his *Actes*, *Iames* the lesse was stoned, 70000. *Romanes* were slaine of the *Brutans*, *Paul* was beheaded, *Peter* crucified, *Seneca* and *Lucan* bled to death.

*Marius* began, 4045. and raigned 52. yeares: in this time *Iohn-euangelist* writ his *Reuelation*, *Plutark* and *Tacitus* liued, *Timothy* was stoned, *Dionisius* slaine with the sword.

*Coil* began, 4097. and raigned 54. yeares: nowe *Ptolomy* and *Galen* liued, the *Christians* by their praier got a strange victorie of the *Marcomanni*, and obtained a mighty great raigne from heauen: nowe *Lent* was appointed by *Telephorus*.

*Lucy* began, 4145. and ruled 12. yeares: in this time the *Gospel* was first preached in *Brutany* by *Fugacius* and *Damianus*: *Commodus* would be called *Hercules* and *Deus*, but was strangled of his owne man in *Vestilians* house.

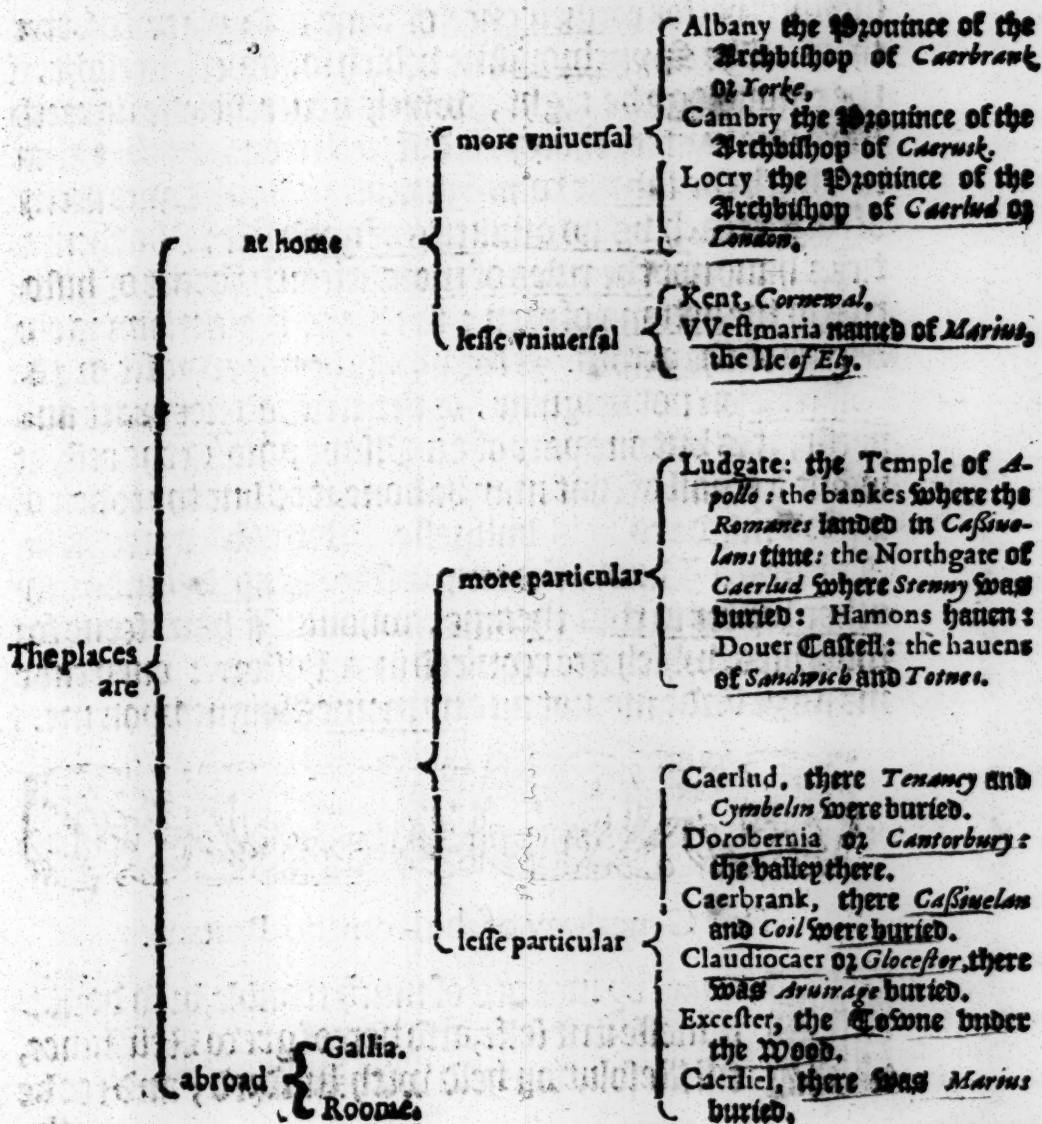
So this Generation of *Capor*, and the 11. *Caporites* ended in the year of the world, 4163. and seeme to haue endured the times of 274. yeares in the kingdome of *Brutanie*.

THE





THE PLACES IN THIS HISTORY.



The reasonable metaphors of this fourth genealogy may well be allowed, because they stand vpon reasonable causes. The morales which followe them might be more sententious and effectually by much then they are, if I might speake no more then good reasons fitly vsed: but all wordes are not fit personally which are most fit really, and so I let them go for this time, perhaps looking for a better conuenience of time and place to vtter them. The Synchronisme which followeth is right, if the chronology be right, which neuerthelesse agreeth with one writer, though it differeth from another: that is worth the labour which is materiall: the quantities of times teach vs no qualities of good life: Mathematicks haue not the rules of moralities: the heart of histories is the actions of men: the life of the actions is the vertue of the actors. If the phrase be not exquisit, or the obseruation not singular, or the method not exact and persit, it is but one part of an Essaye among the rest, it is but a tryall of that may be done, it is but the token of a good minde to this businesse. Yet take me euen as I am, and I know that my Essaye is not behinde any other writer in this theame, whome I haue seene for those vses, which are required in a History: euen take me as ye finde me, not as any momes feigne vpon me.



The Genealogy of the Romano-Brutans.

**B**rutus by meanes of much trouble, bred doubtfulness in it selfe, and hereof grew Resistance, till Resolution held with kindred, and tooke the

the sonne of a *Brutan* before the child of a *Romane*: thus *Basianus Caracalla* was for his good mothers sake made king, but his elder brother *Geta* was refused. *Busines* sent *Caracalla* to his *Romane* Empire: *Fauour* made *Carasse* the *Viceroy* for a time, and *Flattery* with *Per-  
suasion* and *Usurpation* made him *Ruler*: *War* ouer-  
threw him: *Victory* created *Alectus* a *Roman* the king  
of *Brutany*: *Displeasure* puld him downe, and *Compa-  
rison* set by *Asclepiodate*, *Duke* of *Cornewall*: yet *Coil*  
the *Earle* of *Colechester* brought the peoples goodwill  
into such a wheele, and so turned it to himselfeward,  
that he slew *Asclepiodate*, and was the third of that name  
king next him: then *feare* amazed *Coil*, till *Marri-  
age* ioined *Constantius* a *Roman* *Duke* with his daugh-  
ter *Helen*, the fairest mayd aliue: then *Contentment*  
settled them both in the kingdome, and *Loue* brought  
them forth into the world *Constantine* the first, whom  
*Excellency* lifted by to the *Roman* Empire: but *Agree-  
ment* appointed *Octauy* *Duke* of *Cambry* the ruler of  
this *Iland*: then *Enuy* flew from *Roome*, and brought  
*Traherne* on his winges against *Octauy*, and made him  
fly abroad for a time, but *Strength* and *Hope* carried  
him home againe, and *Prudence* counselled him to  
marry his daughter with *Maximinian* one of *Helens* kin-  
dred, and him *Conueyance* made king against *Conans*  
minde: then *Superioritie* remoued *Maximinian* to  
*Roome*, and *Gracian* by grace and desert suppld hys  
roume in *Brutany*: but *Crueltie* so alienated the people  
from him, that *Force* destroyed him as an vngacious  
*Ruler*: then ill *Neighbourhood* in *Albany* made the *Br-  
tans* to seeke vppon *Roome*, and *Submission* obtained  
help of the *Romans* two times, but varietie of years



made Roome leaue *Brutany* at this time, and good Neighbourhood in little *Brutanie* caused their king *Aladroene* to assist the great *Brutans*, but yet dangers held them without a Ruler many yeares.

When Romanes raigne as much as *Brutans*, I must not make long account of them both, and in this respect I call them *Romanobrutans* or *Brutanoromans*, which you will: their Genealogy is so mingled and put together, that a *Grammarian Doctor* might make a great question of the name, and shew much conceit. I had rather point at such slight and needlesse questions, then intreate of them more or lesse: and partly vppon such a cause I containe *Topography*, at this time in the morall Tables of Vertues and Vices, and would chuse to ioyne the places with the actions hereafter, rather then diuide them, and set them seuerally, as I did before with more reason then I can now. One day telleth another, and one night certifieth another: new and old names are diuersly considered.

Their Arts and Acts are in their Vertues and Vices.

*Diuiding*: the *Brutans* knowing, that *Bassian* the second sonne of *Seuerus* the Emperour was borne of a *Brutan* woman, and that the first sonne *Geta* was borne of a *Romane*, iudged that a *Brutan* had more to do in *Brutanie* then a *Roman*: and therefore ioyned with *Bassian* against *Geta* and made him king, but *Geta* was slaine: *Consanguinitie* is more valuable then *Primogeniture*, the part then the adiunct, life then time.

Correcting:

*Correcting:* the Brutans feeling, how *Alectus* brought in many exactions cruelly vpon them, forsooke hym and chose *Asclepiodate* a Brutan for their king, and pursued the Romans from place to place, til they had slaine their captaine *Alectus* by *Caerlud* for his cruelty. *Asclepiodate* threw *Linus Gallus* a Roman captain into the *Brooke* which ranne from *More-field* into the *Tems*, and drowned him for his rebellion: in remembrance of this iustice, hee called the river *Galbrooke*, or *Walbrooke* to this day, that other outlandish might euer learne, to be quiet with our Princes in their owne Countries and Kingdomes.

*Obeying:* the Brutans seeing, how *Gracian* held hys Rule onely by force of armes against all right and reason, arose against him, and slew the Romane by force, and rid himselfe from his enforcements. *Conan Meriadock* being commanded from *Octauy* his Prince, to be quiet, and not once seeme to hinder the coming of *Maximinian* into this Land whome he sent for, obeyed his Princes rather then his owne will, layd away his armour, suffered him to enter, and do euen as *Octauy* would. What should a subiect strue against his Soueraigne? a stranger may come into the land if he be sent for.

*Rewarding:* when *Maximinian* had overcome the Gauls in *Armorica*, the Brutans and Romans his soldiers proclaimed him Emperour in the field for hys glorious Act. See what it is to please good subiects: A Princes chief treasure. *Seuerus* buried at *Caerbrank*, so was *Constantius*: *Alectus* in *Caerlud*, *Coel* at *Colchester*, *Carasse* in the field: *Octauy* in *Caerusk*: *Asclepiodate* where *Coil* slew him.

Their Vertue or Iustice is in

Their vice  
or Iniury  
is in

*Persecuting*: Maximinian living quietly and honourably, both because he was a chosen Prince, & married a Brutan kings daughter, was not content with the Brutans due reuerence toward him, but he sought meanes to destroy them, yea the most honest and innocent men among them, euen the good Christians which were like harmelesse lambes in the Land, whom he persecuted vnrighteously vpon the opinion of his owne heathenish religion more then any right iudgement. A true christian neuer deserueth death, he is so moderate and reasonable in al points, so that he is most vnjust that will trouble such a man. Hee that aforetime was iniurious to a Philosopher was accounted a tyrant, but he that tormenteth a true Christian, which is a true Philosopher, and a perfite wise man, is worthy to be iudged a deuill incarnate, a bloudsuccour, a monstrous man. Such a man was Maximinian, and may well be chronicled the king with the hellish heart and bloody hand.

*Marriage*: Helen the daughter of Coil the third married Constantius, a Roman by the agreemēt of the Brutans, not on her owne head, lesse she should seeme incontinent: she was but a part of his countrey, not aboue it, or out of it. Octauy married his daughter to Maximinian a Roman, by the consent of his Lordes, lesse he should seeme to make more of his owne will then the benefite of all other men: a publicke matter must be allowed publikly of them whom it concerneth most. Dionote Duke of Cornwall sent his daughter Vrsula and 11000. Virgins with her to Conan a Brutan the king of Armorica, that he should not ioyne himself



himselfe and his knightes, and men with strange bloud, but with very right *Brutans*.

*Conan* desired this, and *Dionote* perfourmed it, both constant and prouident to auoide confusion of nations, which causeth all Tragedies and Rages in the end.

*Wordes and liberalitie*: *Constantius* was a man of speciall affabilitie, & familiaritie with all his men, which propertie if he had not at *Roome*, he learned in *Brutannie*, where the people are generally of freest heartes, fardest from bondage, and must bee well vsed in speech, of all thinges: he was of a singular liberalitie, he cared more for his subiects goodes then his owne: his saying was, That wealth doth more good in many handes then in few or none, or in the *Princes* *Treasurehouse*: a saying farre enough from tyranny.

*Octauy* so behaued himselfe toward the *Brutans* of all sortes in the time of his *Royal Lieutenanthip*, that all men for the moste part fauoured, and furthered him greatly, euen to the attainement of the kingdome it selfe: the chiefeest wonders and noblest acts, and famous thinges haue euer commonly begunne and ended with the power of wordes: the ordering of wordes maketh a man aboue beastes, and that man a king of men that can order them best of all other. *Maximinian* gaue the country of *Armorica* to *Conan* a *Brutan*, to hold it from him and his heires for euer, and to content him for missing the kingdome of great *Brutany*: by this meanes they were good friendes at the last, and forgot old enmities.

*Toleracion*: *Constantine* the sonne of *Helen* suffered

Their vertue or temperance is in

the *Brutans*, to vse their religion: he was no tyrant in forcing them against their consciences, as other had been, although he were a *Pagan*, because he desired chiefly to keep them in peace.

See what a good mother doth otherwhile in time of neede: *I* beleue, *Helen* played the Princely Oratour for Christians, and defended them before her sonne for good men and good subiects, and was their best friend in *Brutany* next the inuisible and immortall defence that came from heauen, and bred a desire of peace in *Constantines* minde, by besetting him with businesse on euery side.

*Flattery*: *Carasse* being vnable to ouerthrow the *Picts*, and louing them somewhat for helping him against the *Romanes*, stood in a maze betweene hope and feare, and gaue them a part of *Albany* for their possessions, that they might be quiet, and not stirre by warre against him: liberalitie or courtesie shewed to a barbarous nature, is a weapon turned vpon your selfe: *Bores* and *Bares* cannot vnderstand fayre wordes and deedes: neuer hold by a candle to the duell.

Their vice  
or intem-  
perance is  
in

*Rusticitie*: *Constantius* was of so vile prouision in housekeeping, though he were a king, that on festiual dayes hee borrowed plate of his friendes to furnish his tables and cupbordes therewith: It is an vnseemly thing for any man, to set forth himselfe with other mens goodes: it is small credite for a scholler to seeke credite by vsing that oration or sermon that is not his owne: among all men a Prince must be  
suffici-

sufficient of himselfe for all matters that pertaine vnto him, if he be deficient, his grace is lost, his maiestie diminishyd, and hee euen rursified like a private subiect. Let not the beastes eat mans flesh in anie case, lesse they loue it.

*Discerning*: Helen in her virginie was learned in all points of true morall wisdom: after ward, eyther by some diuine inspiration, or by some humane information at Hierusalem, shee found the Crosse whereon Christ was crucified, and the three nayles wherewith he was nayled: they that seeke in zeale shall finde in ioy. *Constantine* vled to haue the booke of God; which is the Spirit and Rule of Regiment, carried before him wheresoeuer he went: he caused the Bible to be copped out, and sent into the partes of his kingdome: he sawe by a vision a crosse in heauen with these wordes vpon it, In this signe is victory. Such are the heavenly frutes of a heavenly minde: so we shall reape euer as we sowe.

colv. 15. 17  
orig. 15. 17  
15. 17

Their ver-  
tue or pru-  
dence is in

*Providing*: Octauy being restored to his kingdome, gathered together infinite riches, to be better able then he was aforesaid, to wage warre against the ambitious and laborious Romanes: Souldiers run to the greatest pay. He sent for *Maximian* cousin german to *Constantine* the Emperor, and offered him his daughter in his life time, lesse hee should be married with ill Counsell, and married to another after his death, which he perceiued to be at hand: guide them that cannot guide themselves. *Maximian* made his sonne *Victor* fellowe with the Emperour of

A

Roome,



Roome, that hee might strengthen himselfe on both sides, both at home and abroad: it is surer standing on two legges then on one: surer holding with two handes then with one.

Their vice  
or impru-  
dence is in

*Murder*: An Earle of Brutany that fauoured Octauy much, seeing how woofully he was fled into Norway for feare of Traherne and the Romanes, which ouercame him in Westmerland, & considering in his hot wit, that Traherne being Helens vncke and a Brutan, ought not to haue done such wrong for the Romans sakes to the king of Brutany, but haue rather fought for him, neither vndermined him one way nor other, but with a butcherly wilddome layd violent handes vpon him, and slewe him, that Octauy might retorne safely into the realme againe: Defect of inuention turneth a man into a bloody beast.

*Imprudence*: Maximinian gathered his riches so vnausedly, that with them he gathered the illwill of the Brutans.

To haue is not the rule, but to get well: a mans glorie is not in mony, but the glory of mony is in a man.

*Victories*: Bassian and the Brutans slewe Geta, and the Romanes by night. Maximinian ouertooke great partes of Gallia and Germania. Octauy ouertooke Traherne and the Romanes three legions neere Winchester, and made them flee euene into Albany, and pursued them into Westmerland. Gracian being sent into the field from Maximinian, ouercame Guany the Duke of the Huns, and Melga the Duke of the Pistes, and

and kept this Land from their furor by the helpe of the *Brutans*. *Coil Earle of Colchester*, which hee built rose against *Afclepodate*, and flew him and was made king.

*Battels*: *Bassian* was able to endure all the pains of war: a right Emperour for the campe. The *Brutans* seeing the valiant wit of *Carasse*, made him their king in spite of the *Romans*, & rather then they would yeeld to *Roome* they dyed in battell: Death is better then flauery among enemies. *Constantine* the first armed himselfe with the *Brutans*, and fought against *Maxentius*: did he not good among them to doe them the more mischief, as the *Phylistines* suspected *David* who was a true saint of God: *Conan Meriadocke* made war with *Maximinian* at diuers times, because hee was a *Roman*: O it is an hard bone to digest *Rome* which counteth all birdes dawes belides her owne chickens: the man that hath another maister beside himselfe in his owne house is beside himselfe, or else I belecue, he shalbe set beside his cushion at the last.

Their ver-  
tue or for-  
titude is in

*Magnammitie*: *Maximinian* called *Armorica* Little *Brutany* in honour of *Brutans*, because they conquered it: that a man winneth is his owne: a man may call his owne possession by what name it pleaseth him: new Lordes will haue newe names for their newe landes. *Octauy* being appointed king in the absence of *Constantine*, and hearing that *Constantine* was then made Emperour of *Rome*, thought verily, that he had enough to do in *Roome*, though hee medled not with *Brutany*, and tooke the Crowne to himselfe, and cha-

led the Romanes by and downe in the land, and played Rex with them at all handes, to redeeme his Countrey from thralldome as hee counted it. Home is for the homeborne.

*Ambition*: Carasse a Brutan of lowe birth, of a high heart, but a venturous man, a very hardy dard in deede as euer liued, keeping the Hauens, and playing the Sea captaine, aspired to the kingdome and got it, both by greater promises then hee coulde performe, and by gathering more bankrupts & ruffians to his side then he could keepe, and contemning all noble and great men in the Land: there was but one way with him, and that was in his head onely: all was one with him, so that one might be all: selfe-loue was selfe will, and both were for himselfe.

Their vice  
or extreme  
fortitude  
is in

*Abjection of minde*: When Cail the third saw, that Constantius was come from Rhome with a great armie, he feared and graunted him tribute and peace, and euery thing els, to be out of danger, yet the most danger and damage in graunting these: A babies wit in a kings estate. The Brutans being afflicted by the Picts too times promised the Romanes a tribute to helpe them: then they submitted themselves to Aldroene of little Brutany, that he might succour them. O Heauens: where was olde Brutanie now? where, but in the Sea as a dead sea whale?

THE





THE TIMES OF THESE  
Romano-Brutans.

**A**fter there had been a king for 15. yeares space, (in which time *Clemens Alexandrinus* lived: the *Propheets* were translated into *Greeke*) *Balsian* began his Raigne in the yeare of the world, 4179. and raigned 6. yeares: in this time *Papinian* the great *Ciilian* Chauncelloz to *Seuerus* flourished.

*Carasse* began in the yeare, 4185, and ruled 8. yeares: in this time *Origen* began to shew himselfe: *Tertullian* flourished.

*Alectus* beganne in the yeare, 4193. and raigned sixe yeares: about this time *Zephirine* chaunged the Communion cuppe into glasse for more decency, which had been of wood commonly.

*Aselepiodate* began, 4199. and ruled 30. yeares: now *Calistus* appointed the 4. Ember weekes for the 4. quarters: *Vrbane* ordained that diuine vessels should be gold or siluer.

*Coil* the third began, 4238. and raigned 27. yeares: now *Philip* was the first chrestened Emperour: *Cyprian* was martyzed: *Decius* the persecuter was swallowed of a quagmire: *Paul* the first Hermite lived.

*Constantius* began, 4265. and ruled 30. yeares: in his time *Eutychian* bishop of Roome buried 300. martyrs with his owne hands: *Carus* the Emperour was killed with lightning: the Citty *Spira* in Germany was built.

*Constantine* the first began, 4295. and raigned ten yeares: nowe 20000. *Christians* were burnt in a Church on Christmas Day at night: *Arnobius* was famous.

*Octawy* beganne, 4305. and ruled 54. yeares: now *Siluester* refused to weare a golden Crowne, which great *Constantine* offered him: the great *Nicene* Council was held: *Lactantius* and *Hilary* were famous: *Monkes* beganne in *Antonie* the Hermite, and *Nuns* in *Marcella* and *Sophronia*: *Constantinople* was built.

*Maximinian* began in the yeare, 4359. and raigned 8. yeares: about this time *Athanasius* and *Basilius* flourished: the *Thalmud* of the *Jewes* was compiled by *Rabbi Iohanan*: *Iulian* the *Apostata* and *Libanius* raged.

*Gracian* began, 4367. and ruled 4. yeares: now *A-piphanius* wrote against heretickes: *Vphila* found out the *Gotes* Letters, or a b c: about this time *Gregory Nazianzene* and *Ambrose* flourished.

So the Gouvernement of these Brutanoromans continued for the space of 183. yeares: but heere was no certaine Ruler in *Brutany* for 36. yeares after.

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### THE SIXT GENEALOGY OF Brutan Kinges.



The Brutans chose *Constantine* the second, the sonne of *Aldroene* king of litle *Brutany* for their king, and he raigned ouer them and begat three sonnes, the first was *Constancie*, the second *Aurely*, the third *Vter*, but then *Credulity* slew him.

Con.

*Constancie* the eldest son succeeded his father, but died without issue: for *Doltishnesse* and *Treason* slew him, and *Force* lifted by *Vortiger* to the kingdome, but *Self-will* sharpned him so, that the people hated him, and by plaine might created his sonne *Vortimer* their king: then *Wichery* puld him do bone, and *Insinuation* restored *Vortiger*: yet *Right* and *Vengeance* at last destroyed him: then *Common Consent* made *Aurely* the second son of *Constantine* the second a king, but the *diuels Art* slew him, and he dyed without issue: so *Vter* the third son of *Constantine* succeeded him in the kingdome, and begat bypon *Ierne* his wife, or rather concubine *Arthur* the king, who raigned and left no seede behind him: then *Constantine* the third, the sonne of *Cador* a *Cornish Duke* *Arthurs* coosin was made king, but lasted not, for *Conan* his kinsman slew him and became king, & begat *Vortipory*, who liued and dyed without issue: then *Malgo* the nephew of *Conan* raigned as king: hee was of stature and personage the goodliest among all men of his tyme, but left no Royall seede behinde him: thus *Carency* got the kingdome by the goodwill of *Brutans*, and lost it by his quarrellous nature: so *Cadwan* was chosen king, and hee begat *Cadwallin* the king, who died and left no seed behinde him: then *Cadwallader* by his *Roblenesse* and *manhood* together obtained the Crowne and dyed without issue, and was the last king of the *Brutans* in the seate of *Lochrine*. But, who can tell the genealogies of *Camber*? how happy is hee in his dwelling places, which no man taketh from him: His loynes are like a springing well: he runneth within his bankes, and is not stopped: surely his River is one of Gods Rivers: his Hills are the mountaines of *Safety*. *Lochrine*



lay more open to the windes then *Camber*: hys braunches are dyed vp with the Northeast windes, and the boysterous stormes haue broken them, but *Camber* had the fauourable Westwindes euer in his borders. The waters of *Camber* grow full of soothsaying reedes, the pens of writers haue set him in more honour then hys brethren, he alone vpholdeth his fathers house. The great God of the world keepe him euermore with his inuincible right hand and stretched out arme, make his naule whole, and fil his bones with marrow and heat, giue him plentie of the fruites of the earth, and increase his cattle without number: leade forth hys sonnes in Triumphs and his daughters to the marriages of the mightiest, make hym blessed among all the nations of men, and raise vp the meanest of his people to renoune and glory: exalt thy frendes and conuert thy foes, fill thy coasts with all earthly and heauenly ioyes that be or may be.

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### THEIR ARTES AND ACTES

are in their Vertues and Vices.

*Discipline*: when *Constantine* the second saw, that his eldest sonne *Constancy* was slow of wit, and giuen to be solitary, he made him a moonke in the Abbey of *Saint Swithune* in *Caerguent*, and committed his other two sonnes to *Guetheline* Archbishop of *Caerlud* to be taught. If children be set into that way which they haue most minde vnto, they will prooue best in that way. A yong Prince cannot bee brought vp better vnder any, then vnder a reuerend & Princely Church.

churchman, seeing they are both pastors of the people, and bishops of men.

*Providence:* the two sonnes of *Constantine* being unable to get the Crowne by might of arms, and fearing, that treason should be wrought against them as it was against their eldest brother, looked to the safetie of their liues, and fled into little *Brutanie*. If we cannot do that is right and due, the best way is to saue the principall that is most worth. It is no shame to flie, when resisting is wilful death. *Brucwall* saued 50. moonks of *Bangor* by flying from *Ethelfride* Duke of *Northumbeland*, when 1200. had been slaine by him. The Bishops of *Caerlud* and *Caerbranke* in *Caerencies* time fled to Rome for feare of the cruel *Saxons*, and dealt so wisely with Pope *Gregory*, that they were saued from bloudy handes.

*Doctrine:* Aurely desiring to teach the *Brutans*, to beware of outlandish friendship, which had in his days so intrapped and infected them, caused *Merlin* by his Art Soueraigne, to fetch the great stones out of *Ireland*, which are now vpon *Salisbury* plain, and set them neere the place where *Hengist* and the *Saxons* against their Oath did murder hundreds of the best *Brutans* with kniues secretly prouided for the purpose, and tooke *Vortiger* their king prisoner, and ransomed him at their pleasure, That when they should see those stones or heare of them, they might remember the stony heartes of outlandish friendes, the hypocrisie of *Saxons*, the vntrueth of strangers, and either appoint them true ouerseers, or els away with them out of the Land.

Their vertue or prudence is in

*Gouernement:* After his brother *Aurelius* death ruled

ruled the Realme so orderly and circumspectly, both in respect of trecherous flatteries, and trusty friendship, and all matters both common and extraordinary, that he was surnamed *Pendragon*, *A Prince as mightie and subtle among men, as the Dragon is among the beastes of the field.* A good name is a treasure, but why do men commend a man, which ought to be the phrase onely of dispraise? *Hee that can shut his handes from straungers, as Viter did, shall preuent many woes.* *Arthur* disposed all things in order, sailed into *Gallia*, left his nephew *Mordred* for king, and wrought great myzacles abroad. It had been more wisdom, to haue wrought them at home, if they were good, to do his owne people good: or if they were deceites, to haue practised them priuily, that his name might not be blotted and diminished.

*Credulitie*: *Constantine* the second fauoured a *Pict* so much, that he might haue accesse to him at all times, euen into his bed chamber, though hee had been the greatest enemy that the *Picts* had in *Brutanic* manie yeares: this *Pict* knewe it too well, and wayted his time: and at last tooke him alone, and slew him in his bed chamber. *Straungers* cannot be true friendes, if they and we haue at any time been at odds. They desire to pleasure vs with their seruice, to serue vs such a turne, as the *Jor* doth the simple *Kid* or *Lambe*. *Vortiger* entertained *Hengist* the second time for his daughters sake, that is one foe for another foes sake: he neuer imagined, that *Hengist* was his foe, though *Vortimer* his son had chased him, and chased



chased him out of the land: he met him on Salisbury plaine, to intreate of peace that should be betweene them, & came peaceably with his men, as the agreement was, without weapons, but presuming childishly, that all was well, when nothing could possibly be safe in any reason: hee searched not *Hengistes* company, to see if they carried any weapons vnder their long gowns, and by this babish credulitie spoiled himselfe of his libertie, and 460. noble men *Brutans* of their liues.

When *Aurely* lay sick in his bed, his friends that were about him, being as sick in their wits as he was in his body, suffered a *Saron* to be hys *Physition*, & to minister vnto him, till he poisoned him. If the *Brutans* knew not, that he was a *Saron*, they were unreasonable to take they knew not who, if they knew him, and yet trusted in his helpe, they were senselesse and utterly out of their wits. *Cadwallin* ioynd in friendship with *Penda* a *Saron*, but afterward hee neuer thrived in any wars which hee tooke in hand as he did aforesaid: hee that could not see, that the *Saron* would onely vndermine him, was vnwise: he that would trust him at all, was not wise, seeing he might liue well inough without his help.

Their vice  
or impru-  
dence is in

*Dissimulation*: *Vortiger* Duke of *Cornewall* prouided king *Constance* the *Sheep* a gard of 100 *Wolues* or *Picts*, and then bled all means to please them with words and gifts: when he had made them drunken, hee complained to them of his pouertie euen with teares: anon they deuised such an helpe for him as they could, he so pierced their headlesse heartes, and heartlesse heades, that assoone as he was gone from

them in sorow, they followed him with the head of *Constance*: he lamented for ioy of his death, and lesse he might be suspected of the fact, hee caused the 100. *Picts* to be executed after the law, and of all men was most against them, yet so, that some men perceiued his shites. He that hath any lawfull title in any possession is wisest, if he seeke it lawfully, or els, he may be put iustly from his owne. The Duke of Cornwall had more right to the Crown then the Dukes some of little *Brutanie*, but was it not extreame folly to challenge it in so villanous a maner? and was not *Constance* a most improuident creature, to be garded with them which scarcely regarded him so much as a countriman doth his beast? Surely God was angry with *Brutans*, when hee suffered their Rulers to liue so rudely without the Rule of wisdom. O yee Heauens blesse ye our Nobles, and al other Regents on the earth, or els they will be without Regiment in their liues and end basely with vile death. *Constance* had been fit to be a poore mans Sow in a sty, which is content with any vsage, so the trough be full and the bones at rest: lay a logge into a cloyster, and it will come out all woyme eaten, and fit onely to be burnt.

*Magnificence and Magnanimitie*: When *Vortimer* saw that he must die, hee called his souldiers before hym, and gaue all that he had among them, and exhorted them, euer to hold their owne against the Saxons, and all foraine enemies. A true heart is vertuous to the last gaspe. *Ambrius* built the Abbey of *Ambrius*, *Arthur* built the castle of *Windsor*, and founded the

the order of knightes of the round table: *Artgall* the first Earle of *Marwicke*, one of *Arthurs* knights chose a Beare for his beast, because *Arth* in that language signified a Beare, in remembrance of his name among all his posteritie. *Quicheline* gaue seven myles compasse of land to *Berine* Bishop of *Winchester*, to build his See there, and *Kenwalke* his sonne finished it. *Saint Osuald* gaue his daughter *Elfleda* xii. Lordships, to build xii. Monasteries with them, vi. in *Bernicia*, and vi. in *Deira*. When *Cadwallader* had conquered the Saxons in Kent, and in the Ile of *Wight*, hee gaue the fourth part of the Ile, that is, 300. households to *Wilfride* in honour of religion and of his owne name.

*Victories*: *Edolf* Earle of *Chester* seeing how *Hengist* slew the *Brutans* with secret knives, got him to a hedge, and defended himselfe with a stake, and slew of the Saxons 70. men and escaped.

*Vortimer* the sonne of *Vortiger* hated the Saxons more then hys father loued them: hee pursued them and gaue them battell at the riuer of *Darwent*, and ouerthrew them, at *Epyford* he ouercame them, hee chased them by the sea side into the Ile of *Wight*, he vanquished them at *Colemore*, he turnoyled them in *Norfolk*, in *Essex*, in *Kent*, he put them out of their possessions, he droue them to the Ile of *Tenet*, there he besieged them by water and by land, and neuer left them till they fled out of the land. *Aurely* with the aid of the king of little *Brutany* tooke *Caerbranke* from *Osa* and tooke him prisoner: he fought with *Hengist* at *Crekford*, and slew 4000. souldiers and 4. Dukes of the Saxons: he droue them out of *Lo-*

Their vertue or fortitude is in



cry euery where, except Kent: hee quitted himselfe from *Ella* and *Porth*, two mightie Saxons. *Vter* in the time of his brothers sicknesse put to flight *Pascenty* the sonne of *Vortiger* with his army of Germans, and afterward slew him, and *Guilliomán* the Irish Prince at *S. Davids* in *Camby*, and *Cossa* and *Octa* the Saxons. *Arthur* fought 12. battels with the Saxons, and euery time ouerthrew them: he made them pay him tribute: when hee was in *Gallia*, and heard of *Mordreds* treason, he returned and fought with him at *Sandwich* and ouercame him, and againe hee ouerthrew him at *Winchester*, and at *Bathe* he slew him. *Constantine* the third vanquished the two sons of *Mordred* and put them to flight when they rose against him and chalenged the Crowne by theyr fathers title. *Vortipory* the son of *Conan* discomfited the Saxons in many battels and got the vpper hand of them alwaies. *Malgo* subdued the Saxons in all his wars, he conquered *Ireland*, *Scotland*, *Island*, *Norway*, *Denmarke*, the *Orkades*, and possessed them. *Arthur* slew in one day an hundred and fortie Saxons with his owne hand. *Cadwallader* slew *Lothary* Prince of *Kent*, and *Athelwald* king of *Southsex*, and possessed those landes. *Cadwallin* drove the Saxons all along to *Middlesex* and made *Penda* pay him tribute. Now armies stay in *Saxony*, and papermen flye from those coastes: these do more harme in many places then those old armies did: these will be sauced as they were, and hunted out of the land by order of discipline: none so busie as they, and yet none more slight then they: there is an *Arthur* in paper-wooke against their invasions, which may in all right

right and equitie giue them twelue disgraces at the least, and perhaps twelue times twelue: let the triall proue all, or let that labour be lost, if they can recouer there 12 losses of this newe *Arthur*.

*Ambition: Vortiger* tooke *Constance* out of a Monasterie to be king, that he might do what he list in the kingdome vnder such an innocent and milksop, and make his simplicitie a meanes for himselfe to get the Crowne, as it proued afterward. *Mordred Arthurs* kinsman being appointed Vicegerent in his royaltie, gaue great gittes and castels more then his owne to *Cerdric* a Saxon, and agreed with him to be crowned at Winchester with his goodwill, so that himself might be crowned at *Caerlud* by his liking. The two sonnes of *Mordred* the vsurper rebelled against *Constantine* the third for the kingdome and lost it. No right or trueth can stay an aspyring humour.

*Pusillanimitie: Arthur* gaue two Shyres to *Cerdric* Duke of the Westsaxons, to the end hee might be quiet: those two shyres could do *Brutans* more good then *Arthurs* peregrination: an enimie must not giue or take any thing, but winne all by might or sleight. When *Cadwallader* had raigned 12. yeares, hee forsooke all his princely attyre, and went to Roome, and led a monasticall life euer after: he preferred rest before riches, the hood aboue the Crowne.

*Rage or crueltie: The Pictes* to please their captaine *Vortiger* slew *Constance* their king, and presented hys head to *Vortiger*, imagining they had done the best act that coude be, to redresse his poore estate, wherof he had complained to them. Renowne the daughter

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ter of *Hengist*, the concubine of *Vortiger*, seeing what *Vortimer* had done in spight of the *Sarons* her countrey men and friends, howe he had taken away their possessions, howe he reedified Churches which they destroyed, howe hee was like to destroy them all, if he liued a while, sought out witches and magicians, to charme or characterize him to death by some practise, but when they could not worke vpon him, she insinuated her selfe to one of his neerest men, and so corrupted his minde and sense with wordes & gifts, that he consented to poyson his Lord, and so hee did. *Conan* loued quarrellours aboue other men, he made away his owne vncle that should haue bin king, and slew his two sonnes. *Ethelfride* Duke of *Northumberland* massacred 1200. monks of *Bangor* in a beastly immanitie, to please *Ethelbert* king of *Kent*, which had offered praiers to God against him. *Caren-*  
*cie* was so giuen to ciuill warres, that he loued them aboue all other acts, wherby he fell into such hatred, that hee was not able to stand against the *Sarons*. Out of all question, it is extreame madnesse, to admit any strangers into our countrey, that are eyther more militar or more politick then the commonaltie, vnlesse it be for a time, and then away with them, or they be kept in their boundes with certaine compa-  
nie, and neither see nor heare more then belongeth to strangers: what shuld strangers but be bled strange-  
ly: they pretend pouertie, but they intend to weaken our land: they flie for religion, but they foster here-  
sies: drasse is their errand, but drinke they would: either they are diuels in their owne likeness: or else they are Angels with the entrails of Diuels: foolish  
pitty



pitty destroyeth the Cittie : prouide for the weakest, the strongest can saue it selfe : the malignant hand will spoyle the impotent people, when it cannot spill the bloud of Nobles : but if Hares hurry Hounds, and Harts be wounded of Ferrets, then is the world turnd vpside downe, the Hunters are vile keepers, and the keepers are vilest men : Let *Brutans* be fedde and taught as is meete for them, and let my life go, if they make not their enemies round about them like Hares and Ferrets, which euer auoyd the presence of men.

*Life and manners* : the Clergy in the time of *Cadwallin* behaued themselves so soberly and fatherly in all points, that they were honoured of most men, inso- much, that as they went too and fro in the streetes and other places, the people would kneele downe to them, and aske them their blessing, and gaue them whatsoeuer they demanded.

*Wordes* : *Berine* Bishop of *Dorchester* conuerted *Kingelst* the king of the *West Saxons*, and christened him, which he could neuer haue done without most temperate and well seasoned speech : by the like moderation *Pauline* conuerted *Edwine* king of *Northum- berland* to the christian faith. *Melite* Bishop of *Caer- lud* conuerted *Sebert* king of *Essex* to Christian religi- on. The Clergy of *Kent* delt so with their king *Er- combert*, that he puld downe the Temples of his false Gods, and kept the Lent fast, and became a Chri- stian. When the *Brutan* Bishops saw, that *Austin* took vpon him as their soueraigne, they would not resist him presently, but stayd awhile, to see his life and be-  
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hauidour, and then to vse them therafter, either frendly or aduerfly.

*Liberalitie:* When *Ethelfride* had put away his wife being great with childe, *Cadwan* receiued her into his Court, and kept her honourably till shee was deliuered, and so long after as shee would. *Oswald* Duke of *Bernicia* liked so wel of *Cedda* Bishop of *Winchester*, that hee gaue him land to build an Abbey thereon. The more is giuen for the promotion of Gods Maiessty, the more he giueth to our benefite.

*Loue:* When *Ronowen* had saluted *Vortiger* with a golden cup of wine, and desired him to drinke of it, he beheld her beuotie, and was presently so inamored of her, that he could not be quiet, till he had put away his owne wife, by whom he had three sons and married her, and for her sake loued Saxons more then *Brutans*; he lay with his owne daughter to haue issue of her, but in vaine. *Vter* fell in loue with *Igerne* the wife of *Gorleis* Duke of *Cornewall*, and slewe him at his castell *Tintaget*, and tooke her to wife. *Malgo* fel into the sinne of *Sodom*, and lost all that he had gotten afozetune: let not sense rule reason.

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*Liberalitie:* *Vortiger* entertained *Hengist*, and *Horsus* with their three ships, he gaue them þ hire of souldiers, he bestowed the Isle of *Tenet* vpon them: hee graunted *Hengist* so much ground as hee could compasse with a buls hide: he took away the Earldom of *Kent* from *Garangon*, and gaue it him.

*Anger:* *Constantine* the third slue one of *Mordreds* sonnes for rebelling against him euen in the *Minster* of *Winchester*: the other for the same cause in the temple

temple at *Caerlud*. *Dionote* Abbot of *Bangor* would not yeeld to *Austin*, because he was of another Province, neither would he preach to the *Saxons*, because they spoyled the land, so *Ethelbert* king of *Kent* what he could vnto him.

*Rewarding* : *Constantine* the second receiued the crowne and rule of *Brutanie* by a couenant that hee made with the *Brutans*, when he deliuered them from the tyranny of the *Picts*. When *Aurely* remembred, how fast the *Brutans* resorted vnto him, and *Vter* at their landing at *Totnes*, and how truely they serued him in his warres, did them one good turne for another, and repaired their temples and houses, which the *Saxons* destroyed, and restored their religion to them againe.

*Deuiding* : In the time of *Carency* it was determined at *Worcester* by a Councell of the chiefest men, That the goodes of the Church should be bestowed on the Bishops, their Clergy, the Churches the poore people, and then *Gregory* the great, appointed the two Archbishops of *Brutany* at *Caerbrank*, and *Caerkent*. The Archbishop of *S. Davids* had vnder him these 7. Bishops. *Hereford*, *Cardiff*, *Lanlaff*, *Bangor*, *S. Asaph*, *Worcester*, *Morgan*.

*Punishing* : The *Pictes* to reuenge the death of the 100. *Picts* that garded *Constance*, made war agaynst *Vortiger* : the friends of *Constance* deuised to ouerthrow him for the death of their Prince: thus he was tossed by and downe the land, that hee could not be safe. The *Brutans* seeing *Vortigers* extreame affection toward the *Saxons*, deposed him: when hee was ta-

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ken prisoner by *Hengist*, they forsooke him: *Aurely* and *Vter* burnt him to ashes in his Castle. The Bishops refused *Austin* by the aduise of an old Anchorite, who iudged him no man of God which vsed his brethren like his seruants. *Cadwan* slew *Edwine* and *Ofricke* and *Eufricke* Saxon kinges for the bloud of the *Brutans* which they had poured out like water on euery side of the Realme.

*Burials*: *Vortimer* was buried solemnly at *Caerlud*. *Aurely* & *Vter* were buried at *Stoneheng* in *Salisbury* plaine. *Arthur* was buried in the valley of *Glascebury*. *Constantine* the third at *Stoneheng*. *Vortipory*, *Vortiger*, *Malgo*, and *Carency* were not orderly buried for their vile liues. *Cadwan* died in war, and was buried accordingly. *Constance* deserued his faire buriall.

*Couetousnesse*: *Vortiger* forgetting his loyaltie to his Prince abused him intollerably, and got him by his own consent the strongest Castels, and best treasure that he had: he euer defended the 100. *Pictes* what naughtinesse soeuer they committed in the Court.

*Vnthankfulnesse*: the *Brutans* being desired by *Vortimer* on his death bed, to bury his body at the hauens where the Saxons vsed to land, in a sepulchre of brasle spirelike, to put them in feare with the remembrance of him and his acts, eyther neglected his will or forgot it. O vniust men that take such a farewell of their friends. *Vter* died by force of popson at *Vetulam* in *Hertfordshire* neere *S. Albons*. *Constantine* and *Constance*, the father and his sonne were not buried after the manner of Princes.

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I haue not that peculiar regard of places nowe, which I had before, partly by reason of forenamed causes, and partly in that they are sufficiently set forth in these morall tables. I desire heerein and euer a quiet iudgement, and then I doubt not of any censurer, but he will speake fairely. Yet I must leaue every man to himselfe, to doe as he is caused in his deliberatiue and considerate insight. If I omit some histories of Saxons, I do but my duetie: what haue I to do with them, vnlesse it were to make them tributary to *Britans*? Otherwise, let their owne men commend them if they will, I owe them no seruice by writing or speaking. Yet I haue named some of the Saxons, though I doe it more for their sakes with whome they dwelt, then for any merite of their owne. Let them lye in dead forgetfulness like stones, that haue desired, or doe desire the trouble of *Britanie*: let their names be cleane put out, and not come among the righteous. When men play the parts of beasts, let them go among the numbers of cattell in *Zoography* and keepe their fit place. An ape must not come among Churchmen, Serpentes must not dwell in chambers of Counsell, makebates are not in case to couerse in the dwellings of peaceable Lords, who can abide, to haue a deformed mocker with hys distorted mouthes, a venomous hisser with his noysom breath, a rayling stageplayer with his trifling actions for his companion? Arise ye sonnes of *Ebranke*, and yee kinsmen of true ancient *Britans*, and make those stone-hearted creatures know, that they are made to be your seruants and drudges: let not any double forked toong perswade you, that *Britanie* is vnder any part of the earth.



## THE TIMES OF THESE KINGS.

**B**etweene the death of *Gracian*, and the raigne of *Constantine* the second, were about 36. yeares passed over in *Brutanie* without a Ruler. In this time *Theodosius* was excommunicated by *Ambrose* for murder: *Ierome* and *Austin* and *Gouldmouth* flourished: *Claudian* the Poet was famous: *Siricius* Bishop of *Roome* forbad Priests to marry.

*Constantine* the second began to raigne in the yeare of the world, 4407. and raigned ten yeares: in this time the *Goths* and *Hunnes* invaded *Italy*, and possessed it: the *Vandals* entred into *Spaine* and spoiled it: the first Councell was set against *Pelagius* the heretick a *Brutan*.

*Constance* began in the yeare 4417. & ruled 5. yeares. In this time *Ierome* died: *S. Alban* was martired at *Moguntia*: *Saluian* the teacher of Bishops flourished in *Massilia*: *Burgundians* were conuerted to christian religion.

*Vortiger* began to rule, 4422. and ruled 16. yeares: Then *Vortimer* beganne 4438. and ruled 7. yeares. In this time *Austin* died: *Cyrill*, *S. Patricke* and *Cassian* flourished: *Theodosius* founded a generall Schoole at *Bononia*: *Attila* with 500000. souldiers spoiled the *Romans* horribly, and all partes where he went. *Clodoue* the first famous king of *fraunce* liued.

*Vortiger* began to rule again, 4445. & ruled 9. yeares: *Aurely* began, 4454. and raigned 19. yeares: in this time



time *Genserick* with the *Vandals* subdued *Roome*: the *Venetians* began to dwell in their *Ilands* where they dwell now: *Mamertus* a *Bishop* inuented *Letanies*: *Hilary* of *Roome* adorned *Churches* with gold & silver.

*Yter* began, 4473. and ruled 16. yeares: in this time *Honorick* the son of *Genserick* banished 334. *Bishops* and *Priestes* out of *Africke*, and slew many thousand *christians*, but at last he was eaten by of *woormes*: *Fulgencius* the *Bishop* of *Hispalis* flourished: *Theodoricke* the king of *Gothes* did many noble and vertuous acts in *Italy*, and builded decayed places.

*Arthur* began 4489. and reigned 26. yeares: in which time *S. Patrick* dyed in *Scotland* being 62. yeares old: *Theodorick* would not suffer the *Romans* to practise any feates of war, or to haue any weapons, for feare they should rebell: *Cassiodore* of a *Senatour* became a *Monke*.

*Constantine* the third, began, 4515. and ruled 3. yeares: at this time *Gildas* the *Brutan* lived, surnamed *Sapiens*, *Boetius* the *Christian* *Philosopher* lived and was martyred.

*Conan* beganne 4518. and reigned 3. yeares: in this time *Symmachus* the *Roman* prelate tooke vpon him to be supreme ruler and iudge of all *Councils* in *Christendome*.

*Vortipory* beganne 4521. and ruled 4. yeares: now *Clodove* the *French* king bowed *christianisme* and was baptised: *Olympius* an *Arrian*, for blaspheming the *Trinitie* was slaine with lightning from heauen.

*Malgo* began, 4525. and reigned 35. yeares: now *Iustinus* the *Emperour* was first crowned by the *Roman* *Bishop*: *Iustinianus* made the *Coder* of the ciuill

law: *Tribonianus* disposed the Digests of the same law: *S. Benedict* and his sister *Scholastica* wrought wonders: *Priscian* lived.

*Carency* began 4569. and ruled 3. yeares: but after his death the *Brutans* had no king for 24. yeares space, till *Cadwan* was made king: now *Totilas* the tyrant of the *Gothes* raged in Italy, and *Narses* sent from the Emperour slew him: the nation of the *Bunnies* was almost utterly extinguished in Greece, by the Emperour: *Armanj* received Christian faith.

*Cadwan* began 4587. and raigned 22. yeares: in this time *S. Brigit* the Scot was famous: *Gregory* of Roome called himseffe *Servant of Servantes*: the Latine tongue was not vsed in Roome, because all men conuersed there.

*Cadwallin* began 4609. and ruled 48. yeares: now *Heraclius* slew *Phocas* and got the Empire, and married his sisters daughter: the *Arabians* receiued the law of *Mahomet*, and were called *Saracens*: *Isidore* Bishop of *Hispalis* lived: *Sabinianus* Bishop of Roome appointed bells to distinguish the times of the day: *Honorius* spoiled the Temple of *Romulus* to build the Temple of *Saint Peter*.

*Cadwallader* began 4657. and ruled 12. yeares: in this time the *Saracens* got great part of Africk. *Martin* of Roome constituted that his Clergy should bowe chastitie, or loose their livings.

Thus these kings raigned 238. yeares. I omit the inter-raignes, before *Constantine* the second, and *Cadwan*: one was 36. yeares, the other 24. yeares.



### THREE SUPPOSES OF A STUDENT concerning Historie.

#### The first Suppose.

**A** Nobleman or Captaine of men despiseth common matters in his own person: he desireth to find in himselfe the commendable singularities of singular men in all ages: he would be loquent as *Mithridates*, that could speake 22. languages: he would be eloquent as *Orpheus*, that could perswade the Diuels and men as he listed: hee would be logicall as *Ramus*, that coulde iudge euerie mans writings and not be deluded by any writer: he would be arithmetical as *Pythagoras* that was admirable by the knowledge of Numbers: he would be geometrical as *Arithimedes* that compassed many great matters by the misterie of proportions: he would be astrological in all questions, as *Soslerinus* was in one, who foresaw and foretold the fall of monasteries: hee would be effectually musical, as *Timotheus* that coulde either inflame, or quench *Alexanders* spirities with his melody: in a word, he would be a right noble Artist in all these seuen Arts, or in some of them.

Now I am sure, that all the historical Records, which I haue yet seene, and I beleue are commonly to be seene of *Mithridates*, *Orpheus*, *Ramus*, *Pythagoras*, *Arithimedes*,



*thimedes, Stoflerinus and Timotheus*, are not able by the hundred part to make any student as renowned an Artist as they were, though they be read and perused most exquisitely.

Another Nobleman or Captaine of men, desireth to be Honourable by Navigation as *Vespufius* was : Delighteth to search the secretes of warfare as *Hanniball* did : wisheth to rise from an obscure Countrey life, to a Princely seat as *Nam* did : could be glad of such a medicinal facultie as *Aesculapius* had in raising a dead man to life : he wisheth to himself the spirit of *Moses* in making lawes and working myracles : in a word, he studieth to purchase himselfe a glorious Name, both for his life time, and after his death, as these men haue done aforetime.

Now I dare say vppon sufficient reading, that the Histories which are written of *Vespufius, Hanniball, Num*my, *Aesculapius* and *Moses*, are not able to beget such a man, as euery of them was in his kind, neither can the causes that serued them, according to their registers, serue other men for effecting of like actions.

I cannot of a Man be made a Bee, and gather hony out of all sweet flowers and herbes, but if God will I may be a Collector of the wisdom of all ancient books, & make *Ambrosia* rather then hony out of them. I haue need of these men once, to see what they did, as younglings do : and againe I read them, to see if their Histories can instruct me to do the like : and now I must depend vppon the prooffe of other Artes, then are comprehended in Histories : these giue but a light in the way, which I would walke in : I must haue eyes in my head ere I come to that way, and feete and strength to beare

bestre me through it : els the way is not for me, but for them that can go in it, what make I there? I heare much of it, and when I would go in it, I want eyes and feet to bring me thither, and am driven to say, That God which giueth eyes to the blind, and walkes to the lame, had neede giue me more then Histories haue in them, or els I shal neuer be that I would be in one Art or other. Then seeing Histories breed onely desires and wilhes and expectations in the hearts of students, nothing but affections, seeing they neuer create any habit or perfection in them: I omit the verball and talkatiue vbles of histories, which other men stand vpon, and con-  
 ceiuie in my mind this *Idea* of one that would be a man of men, as God is named the Lord of Lords.

The second Suppose.



**A** Man that is borne of healthful and strong parents, that are vnder thirtie years and aboue twentie, is commonly in good health, and of great strength: for sound timber must needes make a strong building, if aduised workemen haue the framing of it.

He that is brought vp in all kindes of labour from his chulthood will indure any paines in his manhood: for custome is a second nature, as those armes of an oke or other tree, are strongest ordinarily which are toward the North.

A man will not feed aboundantly for pleasure, but necessarily for health: for he hath seene, that a body neither full nor empty is seldome or neuer distempered and sicke.

He will not be idle at any time; but either studying, or practising great and small matters for himselfe and his friendes continually : for the more good we thinke and do, the neerer we are to God almightie.

A man wil not reiect the speech and face of any man on the earth, but he will onely haue vse of them that are like himselfe in disposition and action : for the hatred of any man is hurtfull, and where all agree in one, there is happiest successe.

He doth not respect, how they liued and apparelled and employed themselues that are dead, but what good soeuer he can do, he doth it with all his minde & might, and neuer ceaseth from his work till it be finished in the best maner: for commonly men may doe greater actes then they doe, if they measure not themselues by other men, seeing he that trieth his owne parts most, is euer most glorious.

A man will be skilfull in all thinges which prolong life or shorten it, that hee may preserue himselfe and hys friends, and destroy his and their enemies: for in death al Noble Actes are cut off, and the ouerthrow of contraries is the generation of concord, and multiplication of consent.

He will beleue that he knoweth himself by triall, he hath an eye in his hand and heart that neuer sleepeeth: for he that trusteth other mens words and deedes without prooffe of them, is carried euery way with euery faction and fiction of the world.

A man will so arme his body with moderate antidotes, that no poyson shall easily ouercome him : for hee prouideth for the worst, and remembreth withall, that the best can saue it selfe.



He is prepared for all changes and chances that may come vpon him in this life, & considereth rather what may happen vnto him then peruse the fortunes of other men. Thus I haue written generally, but I may not tell my tale and idee particularly in euery poynt, till I be a few yeares elder.

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The third Suppose.

**N**O noblemen that partly by nature, and partly by art, could make their bodie indefatigable for euery attempt and exploit agreed betweene themselves to try, whether books of historie, or deuises of their owne would make the more braue man. He that followed books, desired onely to be like the best worthies of other ages: he that relied vpon his owne deuise was not content with the examples of bookes, but inuented the means to excel the best that euer was: the bookman putting his felicitie in imitation, came short of those patterns, and yet was glad whē he came neere them: the deuiser setting his mind on emulation, searched the causes of auncient excellencies, and by adding to the causes added to the effectes, and went beyond them all in what case he would. The bookman saith, giue me the life of *Alexander*, the life of *Cesar*, the life of *Sanderbeg*, and then thinketh he hath gotten the spoiles of the East and West, and all patterns of glory that may be gotten: the deuiser saith, let me see the causes that made those three men so eminent aboue other men: so I shall perceiue a defect of these causes in Historians: then I must supply them, and excell those

three in mine own person, or in ruling others: the most  
 od and speciall acts that euer they did, may not onely  
 be matched, saith he, but also ouermatched wel enough,  
 I beleue, and to be plaine, I see nothing euen in *Vli-*  
*ses* or *Achilles*, but it may be seen, I hope, in another, vn-  
 lesse these books will giue me leaue to trie, whether I  
 may surmount their Nobilities, I will be so bold in  
 reason as to say, that books were made to keep men  
under a certain height, and within a certain compasse,  
 and to make men half the men that they might be, and  
 as it were very woodcocks in comparison of that they  
 should proue, by trying all and trusting none, but which  
 they find certainly, and experimentally true. Thus  
 the bookman is a gallant man with an eare mark and  
 chains of bondage about his necke, but the Deuiser him-  
 selfe is a soueraigne authour of manhood, hauing no  
 cognisance of subiection about him besides the mortali-  
 tie of his flesh, which notwithstanding he maketh in  
 some sort immortall, eyther in leauing the life therof in  
 his succession, or in spending the might of it in contem-  
 platiue assaults and atchiuements: for study spendeth  
the outward man more then action. The Deuiser saith,  
 that men of chieftest note haue euer been of his mind:  
 they haue not beleued that old bookish rule, *Oportet*  
*discentem credere*, for then they had neuer been better  
 then other mens schollers, whereas by the meanes a-  
 foresaid they are become captaines in their kind: yet if  
 they had neuer been borne I am sure, saith he, that I  
 had been of this mind, *Mundus est omnes libri*, this rule  
 is manly, *Oportet discentem dubitare*, vnlesse he will be  
 deceiued, and runne on the head halfe his life time: in a  
 word, it appeareth plainly, that many men which can-  
 not

not read in bookes vse daily the same or better meanes to try out maysteries then the graundest bookmen : if my iudgement be an error, I would know, from what cause the first Doctors had their Artes before bookes were made : the sworde makes not the warrior : no help is equall with the principall : nature is mightier then Art : the actor more worthy man then his scribe.

Wherefore in respect of the premises, and such other considerations, I haue rather taken an Essay in our *Brutian* history, then made a worke. If I be faultie in writing too much, I confesse I knowe no method of writing briefly : If I be blamed in writing too little, I will not deny, that the old *Brutans* deserue a large Chronicle : if I haue kept in the midst of both, it agreeth most with my desire. But why should I doubt of this or that? of friend or foe? Let euery one speake and write freely, not licentiously, in honour of his owne Countrey, that is, not against his kindred and himselfe, which are partes thereof. It is a dangerous position to refuse the offspring of *Brute*, both in regard of all reuerend antiquities of historie, and in respect of our owne Countreimen and neighbours, to whome I wishe all concord and agreement among themselves and against their enemies for euer.

FINIS. 



THE FIRST OF MARCH 1861  
TO THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY  
WASHINGTON  
SIR  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. in relation to the matter of the purchase of the land for the proposed canal.

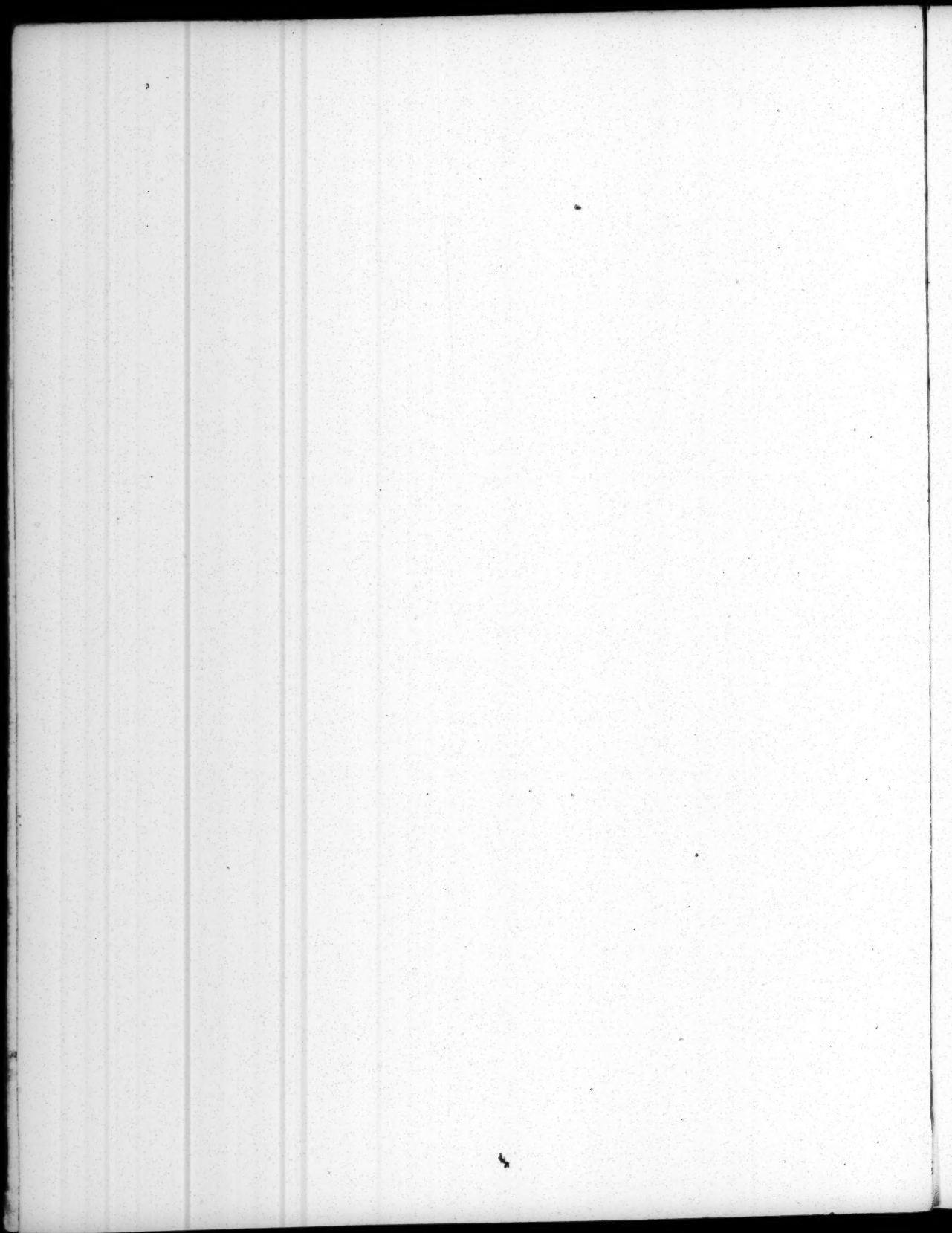
I am sorry to hear that the matter is still pending. I have been very anxious to see it brought to a conclusion. I have been very busy with other matters, but I have been thinking of it very much. I have been very much interested in the matter, and I have been very much anxious to see it brought to a conclusion.

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